INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition

VOL. XVII. NO. 304– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ARRESTS AND HOUSE RAIDS FOLLOW DELHI OUTRAGE.

VOLUNTEERS TAKEN AWAY FROM CONGRESS CAMP.

Bombay Workers' Demonstration Against Arrests.

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

Recalls Attempt On Lord Hardinge's Life 17 Years Ago.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The report is current here that one arrest has been made in connection with the Viceregal train bomb outrage.—A. P.

—:o:—

Bomb Outrage Investigations.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

Police investigations in the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's special are proceeding vigorously. The police officials are very reluctant to give any information. It, however, transpires that a finger print expert and a chemical analyser have arrived from Lahore and are already busy.—A. P.

7 ARRESTS IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Jatin's Brother Arrested.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The Police held several house searches this morning in connection with the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's special train and arrested the following seven persons:

Kiran Chandra Das (brother of the late Jatindranath Das).
Ramkishen
Ehsanellahi.
Sukhdev.
Dr. Benarsidas.
Virendra.
Dhanvantri.

The two last-named, who have been working as Congress volunteers, were handed over by the Congress authorities at Lajpatrai Nagar after taking them in procession.—A. P.

Viceroy's Description Of The Outrage.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 23

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon regarding the New Delhi Bomb outrage, Mr. Wedgwood Benn read the message from the Viceroy to the King:—

"I regret I have to inform Your Majesty that an attempt was made this morning to wreck my train by exploding bomb under it as we were approaching Delhi. Luckily no harm was done and few of us realised what had occurred. I hope Your Majesty, therefore, will not be disturbed by exaggerated reports."

Mr. Benn added that he was sure that he was expressing the sentiments of the House in voicing the profound thanks for the providential escape of Lord and Lady Irwin and their staff from injury as a result of the dastardly outrage.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Statement In Commons.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Dec. 23.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question about the outrage at Delhi, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, said: "I have his Majesty's permission to read to the House a message which the Viceroy of India sent to the King through the India Office this morning. The message says:

"I regret to have to inform Your Majesty that an attempt was made this morning to wreck my train by exploding a bomb under it as we were approaching Delhi. Luckily, no harm was done, and few of us realised what had occurred. I hope your Majesty, therefore, will not be disturbed by exaggerated reports."

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Benn added:

"I am sure I shall be expressing the sentiment of the House in voicing our profound thanks that Lord and Lady Irwin and their staff so providentially escaped injury in this dastardly outrage."

According to the latest information, the bomb was buried between the rails, and was fired by means of a concealed cable attached to a small battery which was afterwards found at some distance from the railway. The bomb exploded before the Viceroy's coach went over it.

HARDINGE INCIDENT RECALLED.

This is the second bomb outrage in Delhi this year. Two bombs were thrown last March from the gallery of the Legislative Assembly, and five people were injured. The attempt to assassinate Lord Hardinge, who was then the Viceroy, was made exactly seventeen years ago today. Lord Hardinge was about to make his State entry into Delhi, accompanied by Lady Hardinge. They were riding an elephant and the bomb struck the howdah, wounding Lord Hardinge and killing the attendant.—B. O. W.

MR. BENN HORRIFIED.

—:o:—

Wire Of Sympathy To Lord Irwin.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn telegraphed to the Viceroy saying that he was horrified to hear of the dastardly attack on the Viceregal train but he was profounrly thankful that "you, Lady Irwin and all party have escaped from injury. At present I have only seen the press reports from which I much regret to learn that one train staff has been hurt."—Reuter.

Sir J. Simons Wire Of Sympathy

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Sir John and Lady Simon have cabled to Lord Irwin: "We are very distressed at the news of the outrage and offer our warmest congratulations to both of you (Lord and Lady Irwin) on your escape. Every true friend of India rejoices at your determina-

(Continued on Page 12.)

"THE REIGN OF TERROR."

—:o:—

Bombay Workers Condemn Arrests.

HUGE PROCESSION PARADES STREETS.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes—

A huge mass meeting of the mill workers was held at Lal Bagh on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union to protest against the conviction of Comrade Ranadive and the arrest of several members of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

CONVICTION OF COMRADE RANADIVE.

"This meeting of he textile workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union condemns the conviction of Comrade Ranadive and the heavy sentence passed against him as an attack on the militant movement of the working class and it calls upon the workers to give an effective reply to the renewed imperialist offensive by maintaining their solidarity, strengthening their Union and pursuing their militant movement with increased vigour.

NAVAJAVAN SABHA ARRESTS.

"This meeting further condemns the reign of terror instituted in the Punjab by the Government for which the bomb outrage near Delhi has come as a handy excuse. It further sends comradely greetings to the brave members of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha who have been arrested at Lahore and expresses its confidence that the Youth of the Punjab will not allow this anti-imperialist organisation to be ruthlessly suppressed. It further wishes complete success to the forthcoming conference of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha notwithstanding the heavy odds which it will have to face. This meeting further calls upon the Congress to refuse to be overawed into submission to the terms of British Imperialism and to stand by the working class in its fight for complete independence.

PROCESSION OF MILL WORKERS.

At the end of the meeting the workers formed themselves into a big procession and marched up to he Head Office of the Union at Poybavdi carrying red banners with slogans 'Long Live Revolution,' 'Down with Imperialism,' 'Rescue the Prisoners of the Class War,' etc. and shouting cries of 'Victory to the Navajavan Bharat Sabha,' 'Victory to the Red Flag' etc.

The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union has sent a telegram to Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, President-elect of the forth coming conference of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha at Lahore, communicating the resolution mentioned above.

TROOPS FIRE ON NATIVES.

—:o:—

19 Women And One Man Killed.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Dr. Drummond Shiels, dealing with the recent disturbances in Southern Nigeria stated that a mob of women armed with sticks arrived at Opobo on December 16 and cut off the district officer and 12 police men from the rest of the town, leaving the Europeans defenceless.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE.

A platoon of troops under Lieut R. M. Hill arrived. The mob pushed back the troops. After giving over 10 warnings and as attempts were being made to snatch the rifles from the troops and the District Officer was being attacked, Lieut Hill ordered fire.

19 WOMEN KILLED.

Nineteen women and one man were killed. Ten women died of wounds. Eight women were pushed into the river in the rush of the mob and were drawned.

The Officers on the spot were satisfied that the opening of fire was only possible course to save life and property.

The Chief Jaja had stated that plan had been drawn up on the assumption that woman would not be fired upon. The women were to rush officials and the men were then to loot the factories.—Reuter.

NATORE MAIL DACOITY.

—:o:—

More House Raids And Arrests.

NEWSPAPER LUTTINGS AND LETTERS SEIZED.

BARISAL, Dec. 23.

Several houses including those of two pleaders were searched at Barisal to-day and an young man named Sudir Kumar Aich was taken under arrest in connection with the Natore mail van robbery.—A. P.

Hunger Strike In Calcutta Jail.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

It is reported some of the prisoners arrested or taken into custody by the police in the course of the house searches in Calcutta during the last few days and kept in the police lock up pending enquiry have gone on hunger-strike owing, it is alleged, to ill-treatment of a serious nature which include bad food and also no supply of beddings, blanket etc., thus causing intense suffering from cold recently experienced in Calcutta.—Free Press.

More House Raids.

—:o:—

BERHAMPORE, Dec. 24.

The local police assisted by the Calcutta C.I.D. searched the houses of Chatrapathy Ray, Secretary, of the local youth association and a member of the B. P. C. C. executive and six other students of the local college, it is understood, in connection with the Natore Mail robbery. Nothing incriminating was found and no arrests were made.—Free Press.

Application For Bail.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The applications for bail on behalf of two of the men arrested in Calcutta in connection with the attempted mail van robbery at Natore have been referred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the special branch of the police for report.—A. P.

MAHATMA OPENS LAJPATRAI HALL.

Appeal For Memorial Funds Evoke Spontaneous Response.

SHOWER OF JEWELS AND COINS.

Imposing "Untouchable" Procession Parades Lahore Streets.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahadev Desai, Miraben and others arrived this morning from Delhi and alighted at the Cantonment Station to avoid demonstrations. Mahatmaji and party drove directly to the Laipatrai Nagar. Mahatmaji is the first amongst the leaders to live in the tent in the Lajpatrai Nagar.

Enquiries elicited that Mahatmaji is making no statement to the Press on yesterday's Conference with the Viceroy, nor is Mahatmaji writing for "Young India" this week regarding the Conference.

As regards the bomb outrage Mahatmaji has so far made no public expression of opinion, any such immediate expression being unnecessary in view of the pronounced views which Mahatmaji holds on the question of violence.—Free Press.

Arrivals By Delhi Special.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

A special train containing a hos of distinguished leaders, delegates and visitors arrived this morning from Delhi. Important arrivals included Pandit Motilal Nehru and family, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Abbas Tyabji, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Lala Girdharilal. Pandit Motilal Nehru is staying with Lala Harkishenlal.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Imposing Procession Of "Untouchables."

LAHORE, Dec 24.

The procession of "untouchables" with Mahatmaji that was abandoned, was, however, held owing to the determination of the processionists. At 3-30 p.m. a grand procession of the so-called "untouchables" numbering about 5,000 started from Lahore railway station. Delegates came from Jullundur, Hoshiarpore, Ferozpur, Gurdaspore, Kangra, Ambala and from such distant districts as Rohtak, Hissar and Delhi. They were singing songs of the curse of untouchability that sapped their nobler qualities. They had posters and placards on which were inscribed such slogans as "Abolish Land Alienation Act", "Untouchability Is Curse of Hinduism", "We Are Creaters of Wealth" etc.

The procession entered by the Delhi Gate and paraded the main streets of the city. Mahatmaji joined the procession at Chowk of Anarkali, the principal thoroughfare of city which has been brilliantly decorated to welcome Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press.

MAHATMA OPENS LAJPATRAI HALL

—:o:—

Appeal For Funds Evoke Ready Response

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The first function in connection with the anniversary celebration of the Servants of People Society was performed to-day at 12 noon in a public meeting held at Golbagh. The presence of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders from other Provinces brought a huge concourse to the Bagh. People began to pour in from 9 in the morning and by 12 noon it was a vast sea of humanity. Volunteer arrangement was equal to the occasion. Doctor Hardikar with his Congress volunteers kept perfect peace. Prominent nationalists from all over the province were present, as well as leaders from other provinces who had come in connection with the Congress. More than one thousand ladies were present. Exactly at 12 noon, Mahamaji and Mrs. Kasturbai entered the 'shamiana' and received a tremendous ovation. Sir P. C. Roy and Mahatma clasped each other heartily.

WHY SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED.

Babu Purushottam Dass Tandon, President of the Servants of People Society in a speech in Hindi briefly narrated the history of the Society and the circumcircumstances under which Lalaji conceived he idea of founding the Society during his exile in America. The idea, however, only took definite shape in 1921, when Mahatmaji formally opened the Society. To house this institution Lalaji donated his own spacious bungalow and also presented to it his excellent private collection of books. These books formed the nucleus of the Dwarkadas Library. Lalaji felt the desire of such institution in his country as the Universities of India were unfit for the purpose. The basic idea with which the Society was founded was to produce fit servants for the country's service. To begin with the Tilak School of Politics was founded by Lalaji. Then came in the non-cooperation movement and the National College was founded. Removal of untouchability is one of the main activities of the Society.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION.

Mahatmaji then, seated on the dais, delivered his speech. He said he felt it an honour to be called upon to perform the opening ceremony of the Lajpatrai Hall. He asked the people not to expect from him any praises of Lalaji or the Society as it would be absurd on his part to do so if Brothers and Sisters of the Punjab could not realise the work of Lalaji or the Society. A few words from him would be futile. Being himself a *bania*, he wanted to test the people from the standard of a *bania*. Mahatmaji referred to Memorial Fund appeal for five lakhs. It was to his mind not difficult for the Punjabis to make up the amount. Mahatmaji claimed to know the Punjab and other provinces as much as Gujrat. Knowing as he did the Punjab, he claimed to

(Continued on page 7)

HENDERSON EXPLAINS EGYPTIAN POLICY.

Purpose Of Govt. Proposals Is To Remove Sources Of Suspicion.

POLICY BEHIND MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The House of Commons debated Egypt on the motion of adjournment by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Sir A. Chamberlain declared that the contingent promise to allow Egyptian Battalion to return to Sudan was dangerous and a retrograde step. He condemned the clauses of the proposals bearing upon protection of the British interests in Egypt, particularly the lines of communication and also the protection of foreigners and foreign policy which meant that the foreign policy of the British Empire would be governed by the interests of Egypt. Thus, added Sir A. Chamberlain, "Elephant's march will be conditioned by mouse's trot."

Mr. Henderson replying said Sir A. Chamberlain seemed to think that there was little chance of the Egyptian Government carrying out an agreement in the spirit in which it was made. That was not the spirit in which Government entered into negotiations and it would not be spirit in which negotiations would be concluded once they started after Egyptian Parliament ratified the proposals.—Reuter.

Egyptian Policy.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Dec. 23.

Sir Austen Chamberlain who was Foreign Secretary in the late Government raised in the House of Commons the question of the Government's Egyptian policy. He said that though there was no direct change in the situation in regard to the Sudan as a result of the new proposals there was a contingent promise to allow the Egyptian battalion, in certain circumstances to return to Sudan. He regarded that as a dangerous and retrograde step. The time had not come, if ever it would come, when we could divest ourselves of any part of our responsibility for the Government of the Sudan, and share again the responsibility for it with the Egyptian people. If the Egyptian battalion were sent back to Sudan, would it be made perfectly clear that its continuance there depended solely upon the decision of the British Government, and that if there should be any repetition of the offences which led to its withdrawal, it would be a prerogative of British Government, uncontrolled by reference to any other authority whether in Geneva or at the Hague, to order and enforce its withdrawal? Referring to clause five of the new proposals, providing that each of the contracting patries should undertake not to conclude political agreements prejudicial to the interests of the other, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that it was ridiculous to say that the foreign policy of British Government and the British Empire was to be governed by the interests and circumstances of the kingdom of Egypt. He hoped that the Foreign Secretary would reconsider the clause. It was proposed that British troops should leave Cairo and Alexandria. Had they the right to go back at once if the lives of foreigners in Cairo or Alexandria or elsewhere were threatened? He viewed with profound anxiety the consent of the Government to the removal of those troops.

MR. HENDERSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, replying, said that his policy was the same as Sir Austen Chamberlain's had been when he was Foreign Secretary. His proposals contained one modification as contrasted with proposals in the Chamberlain—Sarwat Treaty. This concerned the location of troops for the defence of the Canal. Under the Chamberlain-Sarwat proposals, the British Government was not prepared to withdraw troops from the interior to the banks of the Suez Canal for a period of ten years. Knowing that the Egyptians did not like to have British troops in oc-

(Continued on Page 12.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 1 Pt. Up To 3 Pts. Lower.

—:o:—

SHORT COVERING AND LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points on lower Liverpool advices and a further decline of 7 points recorded on nervous liquidation. However at the decline there was heavy short covering which lifted up prices 25 points from the lowest level and at 12-13 p.m. the market presented cheerful appeaance. It was difficult to sustain the rise as increased liquidation soon charged the market with increased offerings and all the rise was lost in subsequent trading. The session ended in a small change of a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points.

The activities of the Federal Farm Board are responsible for the present improvement in cotton prices. However the cross-section does not believe in these tactics and as a matter of fact cheapness of other growths is keenly telling on prices. Indian cotton is selling at an undue low level and much disturbed financial conditions in most of the consuming countries are responsible for the present state of cotton affairs. U. S. A. has marketed the cotton crop and it is idle to expect any support from this direction to harden prices, which is bound to help outside growths to be marketed at better prices. American cotton is facing a keen competition of outside growths. Consumption of American cotton last season decreased on account of cheapness of Indian cotton. To-day Indian cotton is selling cheaper than last year and must curtail the need of American cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 23.

January	17.00—.01
March	17.31—.01
May	17.55+.01
July	17.76—.01
October	17.72—.03
Middling Spot	17.25—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 23.

December	16.97+.01
January	16.94—.01
Middling Spot	16.96—

NEW YORK.
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January n	16.92
March	17.23
May	17.47
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.09
March	17.32
May	17.57

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 23.

	Bales.
Day' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

	Opening	Closing.
December		9.07+.08
January	9.13	9.09+.07
February		9.13+.08
March	9.24	9.22+.09
April		9.25+.09
May	9.34	9.33+.09
June		9.33+.09
July	9.40	9.38+.09
August		9.37+.09
September		9.38+.09
October	9.38	9.35+.09
November		9.37+.09
December		9.38+.09
January, 1931		9.38+.09
Middling Spot		9.43+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.45+.10
Scinde, Fine	5.70+.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.95+.10
Bengal, Good	5.20+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.45+.10
Bengal, Fine	5.70+.10
Oomra, Good	6.45+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	6.75+.10
Oomra, Fine	7.05+.10
Broach, Fully Good	7.45+.10
Broach, Fine	7.70+.10
Broach, Superfine	7.95+.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 23.
Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes
Loading Sellers. 45/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. 45/9
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Paid 47/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.

January	13.51+.15
March	13.70+.16
May	13.88+.16
July	14.04+.17
November	14.13+.23
December	14.13+.18
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	13.19—.04

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 23.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, N. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
December per cwt 11/ Nominal.
January per cwt 11/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/March, per cwt 11/2-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/March per cwt 11/3-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 23.
Smoked Sheet, Standard.
Ribbed, lb Spot d7-13/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 23.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £7/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £16/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/7/6

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 23.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment, Sellers Dec/Jan. £22/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/Jan. 20/7/6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/17/6
Linseed Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £23/0/0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 23.
Silver.—Declined on China selling. Buyers Holding off.
Spot 20-7/3
Forward 21-15/16

—:o:—

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 23.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 4-4-11-1/2

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-25/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.24
T T Berne on London	25.09
T T Paris on London	123.87
T T London on Prague	164.37

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£18-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£122-1/2
National Bank	£45-1/2
Eastern Bank	£5-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-1/4
Conversion Loan	£74-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	£98,3/4
Rupee Paper 5-1/2 p.c.	£48-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£62
Consols	£52-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	£91-3/8

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The local forward market remained closed on account of X'mas holidays. Under Mahajan and under Indore basis Broach A.-M. delivery improved to-day at Rs. 312-12, but later on declined to Rs. 312 in sympathy with easier Liverpool cablegrams.

BROACH COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Broach, Dec. 23.

Our travelling representative writes that after making tour over the district, I believe recent rains prove beneficial. Small plants have shown signs of growth and with cool weather, the crop shows signs of adding to the quantity. The poor staple of arrivals is expected to improve later on. In the interior centres arrivals have commenced and in the next fortnight the season is expected to begin in general.

Weekly Calcutta Share Market.

—:o:—

We have received the following weekly market report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny dated Calcutta 21st inst.:—

Jutes:—The period under review is a continuing depression of the share values as the repercussions are felt in consequence of the prevalent dullness in the market of raw and finished goods. The commodity market closed at Rs. 11/11 from Rs. 11/15 for Hessians and Jutes at Rs. 54/14 from 55/8 (December feature market). However at the close a little better feeling was evident in the Bird group as the Managing Agents are supposed to have bought a considerable number of shares of their groups. This rise is not at all warranted in view of the anticipated substantial reduction in dividends for further two or three periods.

There has been considerable activity in Coal shares and consequently there has been less coming in Jute shares and hence business has been found difficult to put through in this section.

Howrah and Clive fluctuating between 52 and 52/8 and 35 to 35/12 closed steady at Rs. 52/8 and 35/14. National remained unchanged at Rs. 28/.

Among higher denominations Dalhousie were wanted upto Rs. 500. Auckland Rs. 295. Lansdowne 230. Standard 408. Cheviot 310. Orient 305. Bolly 286. Barnagore 254. Anglo-India were wanted at 416. Fort Gloster at Rs. 830.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur advanced from Rs. 34/8 to 35. Bengal Luxmi were reported at Rs. 79/ Cawnpore Textiles at Rs. 2/ and Kesoram at Rs. 5/2. Durbar Pref. were wanted at Rs. 187.

Coals:—The section was active during the week but only some particular scrips registered a rise. Aidih advanced from Rs. 78 to 81. Hurraidih from Rs. 178 to 186. Bengal from 525 to 550. Amalgamated were done at Rs. 17/8 x.d. Equitable were done at Rs. 30/10 from Rs. 29/12. Bhalgora were better at Rs. 9/12, but were at Rs. 9/8 at the end.

Tea shares: Inspite of the week' larger sale only a very moderate business was put through. Desai and Purbuttia are at Rs. 373. Huldibarih at Rs. 28/8 and Tumsong at Rs. 21. Tukaver were quoted at Rs. 28/12 x.d.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. went down to Rs. 1,320 from Rs. 1,370 but steadied up at the end at Rs. 1,330. Their contys. having been done at Rs. 324 were steady at Rs. 328 with buyers over.

Govt. Securities—: 3-1/2 per cent. Paper were steady at Rs. 68/-1944-55 at Rs. 101/5. 1930 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 100/4.

Miscellaneous:—Electric shares had sellers in spite of the good report of some of the companies recently issued. Bengal Iron are quiet at Rs. 8/12. Burn and Co. are at Rs. 334. Indian Iron and Steel having been done upto 12/14 from 13/6 close at Rs. 13/ on a declaration of annas four adinterim dividend. Indian Standard Wagon Pref. were at Rs. 90 with sellers over. Marshalls are at Rs. 2/12. Associated hotels were wanted at Rs. 8/4. Bararre coke advanced from Rs. 10/8 to 10/12. Burma corporation are steady at Rs. 11/14. B. I. C. are at Rs. 2/6. Midnapore Zemindary were done at Rs. 130. Carew annd Co. are easy at Rs. 9/8. New Savan were wanted at 3/12.

Our Next report will be published on 11th January 1930 as the Stock Exchange will remain closed from to-day to 1st January 1930 both days inclusvie on account of Christmas Holidays.

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 23.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow, Metal	£69-1/4
gauge	£12-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£179-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Brands	£19-1/4
Spelter, Mard Indian	

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 23.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ton
Delivery Sellers Jan/April 39/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ton
Delivery Sellers May Aug. 37/10-1/2

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P.S.6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 23.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 9.1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Dec. 23.
Demand Bills 487.62

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SUSPENSION OF R. I. M. DOCK WORKERS.

—:o:—

Union's Request To Rear Admiral.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the R. I. M. Dockyards Workers' Union:—

1. This meeting urges the Rear Admiral and Flag Officer and Director Royal Indian Marine to pay the wages for two days of the 19 men of the machine shop who were wrongfully suspended by the 1st Assistant Manager, (Engineering Department) and suggests that a full and impartial inquiry should be made in the matter and officer found guilty for such wrongful punishment should be departmentally punished.

2. This meeting condemns the action of the seceders from the All-India Trade Union Congress and resolves to stand by the Congress.

3. This meeting strongly disapproves of the notice or circular issued by the Rear Admiral regarding the proposed draft Rules for the Union and further strongly disapproves the said draft Rules for the Union and resolves to confirm its prior decision.

STANDING COMMITTE.

—:o:—

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Friday January 3rd at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of on Wednesday January 1st that day being a public holiday.

Budhist Monks For Shantiketan.

SHANTINIKETAN, Dec. 23.

Ten Buddhist priests belonging to Foster's Bhuddhist Seminary, Kandy have come from Ceylon here to complete their education with a view to fit them for missionary work in Ceylon, India and Europe.—Free Press.

YEOTMAL.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Yeotmal District Conference in March last, the Yeotmal District Rifles Association has been duly established. A provisional sub-commttee has been appointed to frame its constitution and rules of procedure.—A. P.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
28 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Rampura ..		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana* .		16,558
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,550
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,347
8 ,,	Mirzea ..		10,954
15 ,,	dantua* ..	NOW SAIL.	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,600
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	DIRECT	10,462
22 ,,	Rampura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,550
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,619
7 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	dawa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	18,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,129
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
4 ,,	Comorin ..	TRANS-	16,135
,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
,,	Razmak ..		10,857
1 July	Rampura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,129
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

"Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1929		
7 Dec	Dumana	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr	Dumana	8,422
24th ,,	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £64	£105
	C £60	£96

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits Chins & Japan	
28th ,,	Hirazan Maru*	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Syoney	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
25th Dec.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
27th ,,	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi	
28th Dec	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi	
30th Dec.	Vina ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi	
1930			
1st Jan.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
17th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	

REDUCED FARES.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

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SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tokiva Maru	62	16 Dec.	31 Dec.
Haruna Maru	10300	— —	@ 8 Jan
Sado Maru	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	22 ,,
Tottori Maru	5913	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,
Nagano Maru	7824	25 ,,	6 Feb.
Katori Maru	10300	— —	@ 3 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	6 Feb.	23 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Maiden	
Tenyo Maru	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.
Korea Maru	20000	6 Feb.	12 Feb.

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M W. S.

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WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.

T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 Roving Tevidle Smalli Spindles 140, 2 Howard and Bullogh Spindles 144, in working order. Write to:—THE SEWREE COTTON MILLS, LTD., 2nd Floor, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

T 2088

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL Bath and Massage by expert Nurses open daily from 10 to 9 p.m. Room 67, Fourth Floor, Dhan Mahal, in Jermahal State, Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao.

R2024

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.

R2023

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay

32393

TENDERS.

"SALE OF USED CUT-UP RAILWAY TICKETS."

Sealed tenders are called for, and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Annexe Building upto 3 p.m. on Monday the 6th January 1930 for the purchase of used cut-of Railway tickets per ton. Sample can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, Coaching

33342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring degrees on the Graduates of 1929 will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1930, at 3 p.m., in the Strachey Hall. Every male candidate for a Degree must appear in person at the Convocation to receive it.

The fees are as follows:—

Degrees.	For taking in person.	For taking by proxy, if so permitted by the Vice-Chancellor.
Bachelor's Degree	Rs. 5	Rs. 20
Master's Degree	Rs. 10	Rs. 40

All the Graduates who attend the Convocation must wear the gown and hood for the particular faculty. The gowns and hoods for the occasion will be supplied on hire at Aligarh by the University Tailors (Messrs. Kamalalya of Calcutta) at Rs. 4 per set of gown and hood.

Students intending to attend the Convocation must so communicate their intention as to reach the Registrar by MONDAY, 20th January, 1930, at the latest. Further they should forward along with that the prescribed fees and roll number, particulars of the examination passed and the name of the Hall to which they belonged.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar.

33343

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (NEW YEAR), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1929.

33320

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR FILM DISTRIBUTORS, FILM COMPANIES, AND DEALERS IN FILMS.

AUCTION SALE OF KOHINOOR FILMS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra and Co., Mortgagees-in-possession of the Kohinoor Film Co., Dadar, Bombay, and on account of and at the risk of the Motgagor Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Sole Proprietor, Kohinoor Film Co., Bombay, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th February, 1926, and Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and the Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 14th October, 1926, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the said Ramchandra and Co., Moolji Haridas Wadi, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, the negative copies of the following 48 Kohinoor Film productions:—

Veer Bhimsen, Vratrasur Vadh, Kirat-Arjun, Ninal Devi, Shuk-Deo, Shri Balkrishna, Karma Devi, Sati Naramada, Kala Nag, Gul-Bankavali, Sati-Sita, Sadaguni Shushila, Vismi Sadi, Sati-Sona, Navi Shethani, Narsinh Mehta, Ra' Mandlik, Metru-Prem, Ghar Jamai (Henpecked Husband), Veer Kunal, Seth Shagalsha, Handsome Black-Guard, Indra Sabha (Sabaj Pari), Rambha of Rajnagar, Raj Yogi, Kulin Kanta, My Wife, Prem Nirasha, Child Widow, Veer Bala, Cinema Queen, Thief of Delhi, Marriage Market, Pandering Phantom, Briefless Barrister, Samarat Shiladitya, Lakho Vanjaro, Mena Kumari, Sati Jasma, Telephone Girl, Mumtaj Mahal, Prithvi Putra, Typist Girl, Shirin Fahad, Gulsanovar, Rajani Bala, Loves of Prince Mahomed, Bilwa Mangal or Surdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Intensely Gripping Melodramatic Photoplay:—

SILENCE

WITH
H. B. WARNER
RAYMOND HATTON
VERA REYNOLDS

An Extraordinary story of Crooks, Blackmaners blanded with Mystery and Romance.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

3, 6 and 9-45 p.m.
FOR ANOTHER WEEK

SHOW BOAT

Featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

The Greatest Talking and Singing Picture of all times.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 6 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY
presents

HAMLET

Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

THE IRON MASK

The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD
JAMES MURRAY
In the M.-G.-M. Masterpiece

ROSE-MARIE

The famous musical hit now a screen triumph.
With Special Music.

THE RIALTO

To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Arabian Nights' Tale

SECRETS OF THE EAST

9 Parts
WITH BRILLIANT COLOUR SCENES.

Well-known Sanskrit and Gujarati Drama on the Screen.

Adapted from the same-named Novel written by

THE GREATEST POET KALIDAS

Produced by

VICTORIA PATMA FILM Co.

SEE TO-NIGHT

SHAKUNTALA
SHAKUNTALA

FEATURING
MISS SULTANA & Mr. YAKUB.

Well-known Love Story with Beautiful Scenes.

Don't forget to show this to your Family and Kids.

Krishna Cinema

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

Next Week

"FRIEND OR FIEND ?"

Krishna's New Styled Production
First of its Type in Indian Films.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

NEXT SATURDAY

The new King of thrill stars back again in a thrilling Drama of flying gloves.

BOB STEELE

IN

"COME AND GET IT"

The Ultimate in Thrills!

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK.
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
Historical Picture

"JULIA-DALIA"

Featuring
Miss GANGOO, Master SUNDER, Mr. KULKARNI and other well-known Stars.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK.

Because the Story is an excellent love episode involves with thrills and romance.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

COMING *COMING.*

Imperial Film Co's Super Production.
"WEDDING NIGHT."

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Forage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10 per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & CO. (B.C.)
Post Box 1230, Madras—G.P.O.

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MOPE AT HOME
VISIT
FOR
XMAS SEASON
PROF. SHANKERRAO'S

Karlekar
GRAND CIRCUS

Charni Road Station, Opp. Albless Baug. Queens Road.

60 European, Indian Star Artistes 60
100 Miracle Performing Animals 100

COME & SEE

OUR FOUR SMALLEST NEPAL ELEPHANTS
2 & 3 FEET HIGH NEW TO BOMBAY.

DAILY

TWO SHOWS

MATINEE 5 P.M. NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
NEW ATTRACTION! NEW TO BOMBAY.

JANNA DUCLO
JANNA DUCLO
JANNA DUCLO

The Queen of Mystery in Startling Feats of Mental Telepathy and Mind Reading.

BEWILDERING !
MYSTIFYING !!
AMAZING !!!

A Tremendous Success. All Questions of Spectators Repeated and Answered! Declared by Press and Public at the place she has appeared to be a Phenomenon! A Marvel of this MARVELLOUS Age.

IF YOU BELIEVE YOU WILL BE AMAZED!
IF YOU ARE A SCEPTIC YOU WILL BE CONVINCED!

Children under 12 years half rates to all the classes except the last Gallery during the matinees only.

Seats will be reserved at the Circus Pavillion between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tickets will be sold according to space. Early Booking will save Disappointment.

KARLEKAR CIRCUS

For Advertisement in the Circus

Tent:—Please Apply to Mr. B. I. V. NAIDU, General Manager.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS WEEK ATTRACTION!!

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE INCREASED FROM

Rs. 250 to Rs. 500

IN TWO GIFTS OF Rs. 300 AND Rs. 200 RESPECTIVELY

NOW ON VIEW IN THE WINDOW OF MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., HORNBY ROAD, AND WILL BE PRESENTED AT

THE WHITE CITY

ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1929.

BRING THE KIDDIES TO SEE THE

WHITE CITY ZOO and THE MONKEY ORCHESTRA

FREE!! FREE!!

AND OTHER CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Tata Power Co. Ltd.

—:o:—

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Power Company, Limited, was held in Bombay House, Bombay, on Monday, Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the unfortunate mill strikes affected the company's revenue for nearly seven months of the year under report and the increase to Rs. 44.15 lakhs from Rs. 35.35 lakhs last year would have been still greater had it not been for the mill strike.

The directors' report stated that the company's net profits for the year ended June 30, 1929 after deducting all working expenditure and setting aside depreciation at Rs. 6,00,000 on the company's properties and works amounted to Rs. 2,71,521-2-9 which, with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts amounted to Rs. 2,76,509-9-9. Out of this amount they proposed a dividend at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent., less income tax, on preference shares for three months ended June 30, 1927, which would absorb Rs. 1,57,575, and suggested that the balance of Rs. 1,19,024-9-9 be carried forward.

The directors thought it right to inform the shareholders that they had been informed by Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Company that the latter had thought it necessary that their firm should be supported by men of ample financial resources, possessing the highest technical knowledge on matters relating to the hydro-electric industry. With that object in view they had entered into an arrangement with the American and Foreign Power Company Inc., by which a half share in the agencies of the four hydro-electric companies, of which Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited were agents, was to be given on a certain consideration and the agencies would be transferred to a new company to be called the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited.

The report was unanimously adopted and after re-electing the retiring directors and appointing auditors the meeting terminated.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-12-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg F) at 8 a.m. 30.003 inches (.001 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .034

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (4.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.4 degrees (2.5 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 62 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 3

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK

MAY.

New York Dec. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	17.55
To-day's Opening Rate	17.59
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.59
Difference	plus .04

—:o:—

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation	313-0-0

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	9.32
To-day's Opening Rate	9.38
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.35
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London Dec. 24.

Silver Ready	21-13-0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	21-14-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market: Quiet.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay Dec. 24.

1st Settlement	49-12-0
2nd Settlement	49-12-0
3rd Settlement	49-13-0

GOLD MOHUR MILLS SPORTS.

—:o:—

Bosses Mix With Workers On Field.

AGENTS' DONATION.

The Sports of the Gold Mohur Mills Sporting Club were held on Sunday, on the Club's new ground and they were unique in several respects. The event was first of its kind in the history of the Textile Industry in India. It was a real sight to see the workmen and their officers, the Manager, the Superintendent and the Agents all together on the ground competing for different items on the card in perfect sportsman spirit. All the events were well contested and full of enthusiasm on part of contestants and spectators alike.

No body, who saw the sport could have failed to mark the the complete amity that prevailed on the ground. And [illegible] who witnessed the sports could have believed that only a few months back such a big gulf could have existed between the workers and the employers. Sports seemed a new relationship between the workers, the Staff and the Employers.

AGENTS DONATE PRIZES.

The Agents were so much pleased at the success of the sports that they immediately donated a cup for the Tug-of-War and one for the Inter-mill Championship which was greatly cheered by the workmen.

"SHOW BOAT."

—:o:—

Last Week Of Million Dollar Musical "Talkie."

"Show Boat," Universal's Super production which is now showing for the second week at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, will not be continued beyond Friday, as it has already been booked for another centre. The great length of the film has necessitated a slight change in the timings of the usual shows, and an extra-matinee at 3 p.m. will be given during the Christmas holidays.

The film which has been produced on a most lavish scale amidst the beautiful natural scenery of the Mississippi river in America has cost over a million dollars ,and is claimed to be the greatest talking picture. It combines all the grandeur and sweep and popular appeal to Edna Ferber's famous novel with the musical hits from the successful Ziegfeld stage-production, given by the original Ziegfeld stars who are also seen and heard in the film, among them being Miss Helen Morgan, New York's famous singer. Some popular melodies are also exquisitely rendered by Miss Laura La Plante, the famous screen comediene, who plays the heroine in "Show Boat"—the first talking part of her career—and she is a big surprise by her wonderfully sweet voice and her masterly emotional acting. The cast is further strengthened by Joseph Schild Kraut, the handsomest and most romantic actor on the screen, (who gives a remarkable characterization as the adventurous gambler-lover) Otis Harlan, and other film-favourites.

KARLEKAR'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

—:o:—

Thrilling Feats.

Professor Shanker Rao Karlekar with his troop of European and Indian artists opened his season in Bombay on Saturday at the Stephen's Gardens, Charni Road. Looking to the variety of the programme and the skill exhibited by every individual artists, the performance must be pronounced as a huge success.

The physical feats exhibited by Begin Raj, the remarkable work of the wild animals at the command of Professor Shanker Rao, The thrilling performance of Kallu and Kowsu on trapeze in the mid-air, and last but not the least Madame Janna Ducio, the mystery queen's starting feats of mental telepathy and mind reading, were a treat to the eye and mind. Besides these there were other interesting items in the programme such as Indian dance by Miss Tamara, acrobatic feats by the Jenkin's family and Gyroscoped feats in mid air by Jimmy Dus.

Those who are after some thrilling amusements would find three hours at the circus worth their money.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 47/12 Highest Rs. 48/1 Lowest Rs. 47/8 Closing Rs. 47/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 50/15 Highest Rs. 51/4 Lowest Rs. 50/9 Closing Rs. 50/12/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day: Banks closed.

Bombay Races, 6th Day of Winter Meeting.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

P. & O. Mail S. S. "Ranpura" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with Westward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 7th Meeting of Winter Meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 1-1-1930.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "VICEROY OF INDIA" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 P.M. on the 22nd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendence of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of November, 1929.

The total attendence was 3325, out of which 1836 were males, 1054 were females, and 435 were children; 78 cases were operated. The average daily attendence was 133 during 25 working days of the month.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The following result of the Ghatkopur Kirol Municipal elections has been declared:—

Names	Votes.
A. Ward Mr. Chandulal Manilal	118
A. Ward Mr. Hirachand Desai	115
B Ward Mr. Jamnadas Meghji	184
B. Ward Mr. Velji Shivji	183
C. Ward Mr. Ranchhoddas B. Sanghiy	228
C. Ward Mr. C. P. Shah	176
D. Ward Mr. L. M. Doshi	141
D. Ward Mr. J. G. Mehta	114

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The All-India Spiritualist Conference meets at Lahore on the 26th instant with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the chair.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Authorities are reticent in giving further information regarding the eight persons arrested this morning under Section 54. Lala Dunichand and Dr. Kitchlew spent full two hours' trying to find out the whereabouts of the arrested persons, so as to obtain their power of attorney and file bail applications. They first went to the City Kotwali, but they were told that the suspects were not there. There they learnt that Syed Ahmed Shah, the District Superintendent of Police of the C. I. D., was in charge of them and that his office was located in Fort. They then went to Fort, but were told that there was no such Officer present in Fort. So they then motored down to the District Court and approached the Special Deputy Commissioner who said that he had no knowledge of any arrest whatsoever. Lala Dunichand and Dr. Kitchlew then returned at 6, unable to obtain any information. Later in the evening, it is learnt that Karat Kiron is kept in Goalmandi, Virendra in Mozang, Bhanamatari and Ehshan Ellahi in the City.—Free Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Manmohan Singh a young Indian student of the Bristol University and his friend Gadgi will take off from Croydon at dawn on 1st January on an attempt to win Aga Khan's five hundred sterling prize to the first Indian to fly to India in 1930. Mohan Singh has bought DH Gypsy Moth for the purpose.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Parliament has adjourned to 21st January.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

BUENOS AIRES.—A number of shots were fired at President Irigoyen to-day by a man whom the guard felled and killed.—Reuter.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Its Rules And How They Operate.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am indebted to you for having published some of my letters in the above subject. On reading some of my letters in the "Chronicle" one of my esteemed friends a highly-placed Government official enquired of me as to why the members of the E. I. C. A. did not come forward to have their grievances ventilated through the medium of the press. This is a very natural question which would strike to anyone, but the reply to it is very simple.

Under rule 17 (e) of the rules of the E. I. C. A., members are prevented from ventilating their grievances under the caption of publication of misstatements. The said sub-rule runs as follows:

"For publishing or permitting to be published in any magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, circular or elsewhere any statement which by direct or implied misrepresentation or unfair concealment of material facts or otherwise is calculated, to mislead the members, and or the public with regard to the state of the cotton trade or the policy of the Board or anything relevant thereto as to all which the Board shall be the sole judges."

And the punishment for this offence as provided by rule 17 for every member is liable to expulsion, suspension and/or to payment of a fine. This fine might be even rupes 10,000.

In his last letter Mr. D. Mehta, the Secretary of the E. I. C. A., characterised my enquiry as misstatement and unwarranted facts. I am glad I am not the member of the E. I. C. A., but if I were one I would have been liable to the pena aforesaid, which in my case would not have been short of expulsion or suspension and heavy fine, because I have ventilated some of the grievances of the cotton trade.

Do you, sir, know if any such rule existed in the rules of the Star Chamber Court? I have not read the same but I do not find any such rule in the Criminal Law of India; which might make an alleged statement, a misstatement and make a person or a class the sole judges of the same.

Under these circumstances would you expect any member of the E. I. C. A. to come forward with a grievance disclosing his identity and exposing himself to the charge of making a so-called mis-statement of which the Board would be the sole judges?

May I, sir, enquire if you have come across any such rule in any of the commercial constitutions? My reply to my friend who asked me the question referred to above simply surprised him as to the existence of such a rule. I had it not with me at the moment but I assured him that it was so and offered to present it with my best compliments and I think this is the fittest way I can do it in order that others like him who might be under some impressions might be disillusioned.

Sir Nusserwanji Wadia in his letter dated the 2nd of November 1927 addressed to the Secretary Millowners' Association and annexed as Appendix 31 to the Millowners' Report speaking about the Kacha Khandi and my remarks contained in the Mahajan's reports says in the course of the said letter "I see from the file I sent for from our Association that the Shri Manajan Association had addressed a letter to our Association on the 6th October in this matter. It is quite true that the "devil is quoting scriptures and putting forward righteous indignation." But that does not absolve our representatives going away from the strict attitude of opposition we have put up for a number of years on this point." He must be a very fortunate personage or his remarks are not probably covered by the terms, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet and circular, else he might have been liable for the punishment and penalties prescribed by rule 17 (e) of the E. I. C. A. if he were its member.

Bengal passed from the hands of the Nawab to the East India Company because Amichand was a traitor on the spot. The cotton trade is going out of the hands of the Indians systematically and it will only the future historians who will say as to whether Halal was or was not a traitor to the said trade or whether they will try and find out a traitor elsewhere if the said trade passes away from the hands of the Indians and it will be for the future generation to determine as to whether the same has in fact passed away through treachery and if so to hunt out the real traitor.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

"THE ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding your leaderette on the Advocates' Examination in your issue of to-day, I shall feel much obliged if you will publish the following:—

Mr. Dalvi, the Secretary of the Bar Council, is to be congratulated on his decision to admit non-graduates preparing for the Advocates' (A.S.) Examination into the Government Law College at Bombay to receive the benefit of legal education on payment of certain fee. This concession should greatly help the candidates in their studies, but the real need is a radical change in the very strict and discouraging Regulations that now govern this Examination. That there is a real and urgent necessity of holding the examination twice a year, preferably in May and December, and of reducing the percentage of passing to the former 50 per cent, none would for a moment dispute. One year is surely a pretty long time for a plucked candidate, and there are so many of them with the 15 and 20 per cent results, to wait before he can get another chance at the next examination. We earnestly trust, therefore, that Mr. Dalvi will follow up his recent evidence of sympathy towards the candidates by recommending and getting these changes introduced in the new Rules for the examination, which, we hear, the Bar Council is at present engaged in drafting. A declaration that the examination will not be discontinued for a period at least of five years will also be welcome.—Yours, etc.,

"ALVANOL".

Dec. 4.

"WAS HAECKEL A FRAUD?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir.—I note that my friend Dr. D'Avoine has returned to the charge in the "Sunday Chronicle" as he refers to me more than once and regrets that I have "fallen into bad Company" and so forth. I must ask you for a small space to reply. I said in a previous letter that Haeckel of Jena was a "Fraud and Forgerer." What is the evidence? It is supplied by Haeckel himself, and his own handwriting. Pleading guilty to the charge levied against him, Hackel wrote as follows in the "Manehar Allegemeine Zeitung" of January 1909:—

"I begin at once with the contoite confession that a number of my embryo diagrams are forgeries in Dr. Brass Sense." etc. etc.

It is all waste of time to explain at enormous length as Dr. D'Avoine has done, as to how Hackel came to commit the forgeriers or as to whether they were forgeries. When an accused person is in the dock, and admits his crime of forgery, it does not help him in the least by explaining how he came to do it. Dr. D'Avoine has submitted a long "affidavit.". No body as far as I am aware, but ignorant fools have even said that Haeckel, as a Scientist, is "dead and discredited" For any one to say that he was a "no body" as a Scientist-is-a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury."

Dr. D'Avoine has quoted Mr. McCabe at length. I can't imagine anything more dishonest than the way Haeckel's "contoite confession" has been glossed over. We read "Haeckel, while denying expressly the touch of the charge, published his famous confession that six or eight per cent of his drawings were falsified," etc.

But as I have pointed out—Haeckel's words were—"My Embryo diagrams were forgeries in "Dr. Brass Sense". etc. (Quoted mine) where does the "most patent irony" (as Dr.'Avcine puts it)—come in I am utterly unable to understand. Did he write his "contoite confession" just for the humour of it?—Yours, etc.

J. D. JENKINS.

Dec. 22; 29.

P. S.

I agreed, of course with Dr D'Avoine that no form of self-deceit is more hateful and detestable than that which veils spite and falsehood under the guise of frankness, and he hints the profession of religion.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Dec. 24.

A low pressure area which lies this morning over the Central Provinces has caused nearly generally rain in the central parts of the country with local rain in east United Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Local rain is also reported from north Madras while a few light showers have occurred in southeast Madras. Temperature is below normal in northwest India, United Provinces and Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are,—Daltonganj half an inch, Hazaribagh a quarter, Sutna and Seoni two each, Nagpur one and a half, Saugor and Pendra one each, Nowgong three quarters, Bhopal, Akola and Jubbulpore a half each, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Chanda, Betchwarhi and Amraoti a quarter each, Vizagapatam two and Coconada one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in west Central Provinces, continue in east Central India and east United Provinces and extend in Bihar and Orissa, west United Provinces and east and north Punjab.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 25 1929

CONGRESSMEN SEE IT THROUGH.

—: o :—

If any Congressmen entertained high hopes about the Gandhi-Irwin Conference, those hopes are now finally laid at rest by the official statement about the Conference. The statement makes it clear beyond doubt that the Conference broke down on a vital point—the only one that was discussed—the scope and function of the "proposed Conference in London" often euphemistically called a Round Table Conference. The Congress Party, represented by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, solemly pledged as it was to definite course of action unless Dominion Status was granted or assured by the end of the year, naturally expressed the view at the conference with the Viceroy that in the words of the official statement, "unless previous assurances, were given by His Majesty's Government that the purpose of the Conference was to draft a scheme for Dominion Status, which His Majesty's Government would undertake to support, there would be great difficulties about the Congress participation." It would have been worse than a wild goose chase for leading Congressmen to suspend indefinitely their essential activities in the country and to proceed to London late next year on the off chance of some reforms being agreed upon by the Conference and of their being accepted with probable modifications by the British Government. All that the Viceroy would say to the Congress demand was that "any member of the Conference would be free to advocate any proposals," that "any measure of unanimity at the Conference would necessarily carry weight with the British opinion," that the Conference was designed "to elicit the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament, and that it was impossible for him or for His Majesty's Government in any way to prejudice the action of the Conference or to restrict the liberty of Parliament."

In plain words this only means that there would be infinite possibilities for debate at the Conference and that at the end of it all the Government would be free to interpret the trend of the debate and accept or reject any of the recommendations of the Conference. Such a Conference would then be a supplicant's conference and anything but the Round Table Conference that it is represented to be. The least that Government should do in fairness is rather to say that the Conference would be attended by such and such persons and that their recommendations should be accepted by all or otherwise to specify definitely the scope of the Conference. The Government have done neither and should not expect Congressmen to pursue a will-o'-the wisp. The time for mere debating as to whether India is fit to be given Dominion Status is gone. It is now time only to say in what form precisely that status is to be conceded and in how many months. If this is not to be the function of the London Conference, it would be only a matter of interest for Government's sycophants. All the parties represented at the National Convention at Calcutta solemnly pledged themselves to accept nothing less than full and immediate Dominion Status. It is idle to talk of restricting the liberty of Parliament as all that the Congress leaders asked for was an assurance from the Government that invited negotiations. A party that would not accept any responsibility prior to negotiations cannot be said to be very serious about the negotiations.

The official statement does not state what attitude was taken by Dr. Sapru. But we know that he was a party to the resolution of the National Convention referred to above. It may not be impossible for the Government to hold some sort of Conference in London and to entice some notables to it with vague promises. It may even be that the Conference was designed to be but a dodge either to entrap or isolate Congressmen. But it is impossible for Congressmen to participate in it unless the conditions they have laid down are substantially fulfilled. It is now all but certain that those conditions will not be fulfilled in time, despite the report that the door is not understood by either side to be closed. It is safest for Congressmen to proceed with their own plans based on their own requirements and resources than on the vague promises of Government. Self-reliance should be their only sheet-anchor. As Pandit Motilal Nehru has well said —. once the people get the whip-hand of the situation, they can lay down terms and confidently await their acceptance.

GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS.

—:o:—

There has been a lot of conflicting evidence before the Provincial Banking Committee regarding the the value or otherwise of postal cash certificates, savings banks and the like. What is wanted at present is the coaxing of the savings of the people for investment purposes in order that all this unproductive wealth may be productive and that trade and industries of the country may not suffer through a dearth of finance. Postal cash certificates, savings banks and the like agencies do serve the purpose of coaxing the savings of people for investment purposes but they do not serve the other purpose. The history of Government borrowings during the last few years is almost romantic. If one may use the term with regard to such an economic phenomenon. Before the war Government borowings amounted to hardly 3 to 4 crores per annum. The capacity of the people to lend money suddenly manifested itself to a surprising extent during the war when Government could raise even thirty to forty crores of rupees for their war purposes. This was continued after the war also and modern budgets are framed on the basis of this fact. While Government are thus enabled to launch big railway programmes, trade and industries have naturally to roam in the wilderness. During recent times we have superimposed the handicap of the Government policy of deflation to prop up their exchange and thus trade and industries are hit the more. Government programmes of capital expenditure are after all the concern of the nation and it is the duty of people to see that these programmes are carried out. At the same time every Government considers its duty to look after the requirements of the country's trade and industries and to take care that the latter do not suffer owing to its borrowings.

We fear that the Government of India have not given a sufficient thought to this question. The capital expenditure for railways was Rs. 12 crores in pre-war days and has now been increased to Rs. 30 crores. It is true that the Railway Finance Committee have always passed all the items which have been submitted to the Assembly but it is to be feared that the former have not been possessed of all the facts relating to the projects which came up before them. The big electric programmes of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. railway systems have placed us in the enviable position of having the longest electric traction system in the Empire. We wonder, however, whether we could not have waited for some time more before launching upon all such schemes which cost more than Rs. ten crores to the taxpayer. Still more questionable is the expenditure on remodelling railway stations as a result of which crores of rupees have been spent on substituting "new lamps for old." The Grant Road station alone will cost four crores and the Ahmedabad station another crore. Several stations all along the line have been transformed at a huge cost. We do not deny that there is sometimes a necessity for remodelling a station on account of the exigencies of traffic. In such cases there would be a return for the capital invested but in cases where there was no traffic exigency such a valid reason does not operate and the nation purchases a Rolls Royce where it can afford only a Ford. The Gateway of India appears an imposing building and the Mole Station presents a "beautiful" sight to the incoming passengers but the tin shed at Marseilles is able to handle all its passenger traffic with tolerable efficiency. The point we wish to make is that the problem of capital expenditure needs to be handled carefully and scientifically and the problem of Government borrowings depends upon this. Postal cash certificates bring in more than Rs. 20 crores to Government and it cannot be denied, as several witnesses have urged before the Provincial Banking Committee, that this is a large slice taken away from trade and industries. We are surprised that the Share and Stock Association has not realised the gravity of this problem. The Maharashtra Chamber has, however, urged, as the Indian Chamber did before it, that the policy of issuing postal certificates must be changed. Mr. Ramdeo Podar, one of the leading Shroffs, also gave similar evidence observing that Government should discontinue the system of issuing postal cash certificates in order that the private banks might attract deposits.

FRENZY.

—: o :—

A packed Conference of certain Muslims, held at Lucknow, has passed a series of resolutions roundly condemning the Sarda Act as "an inroad on the Muslim religion, demanding an amending Bill exempting Muslims from the operation of the Act, and threatening to boycott politically those Muslim members of the Assembly who would not support the amending Bill." The Conference was called "Islamic" to give one the impression that it was representative but a pointed question at the Conference elicited from the organisers the admission that the Conference was to be attended by only those Muslims who opposed the Sarda Act. If the organisers wish to be taken seriously, they will do well first to show in what way the Sarda Act is an inroad on the Muslim religion. Right-thinking Muslims refuse to believe that Islam enjoins child marriages. Let it also be said plainly that humanitarianism, on which the Sarda Act is based, is the highest religion to which all dogmas must be subordinated. Those who venture to disturb the beneficent measure only make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world and hasten the doom of bigotry and superstition.

OILSEEDS TRADE IN INDIA.

NEED FOR BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

(BY RATILAL M. GANDHI.)

The chief benefit that a well-organised market assures to the cultivator is that it enables him to get the best possible reward for his labours, by selling his produce at the most advantageous terms. This result is achieved wherever there is a play of true competition, and the parties to a bargain are equally matched in strength. If the latter condition is wanting, the stronger always succeeds in exploiting the weaker party. In the Indian Market, this phenomenon is easily discernible. The recent movement in the country for the establishment of markets in all important centres for the principal trades gets its strong support to remedy this evil among others. Wherever there is a well-regulated market the weaker party is protected, and the opportunities which the modern means afford to a large organization to play one group against another are minimised.

EXPLOITATION BY BIG CONCERNS.

It is remarkable that in recent years some big concerns have made considerable inroads into the interior of the country, and have avoided the central well-organised markets which are already existing in a big centre like Bombay. The reasons for this are not far to seek. A big trading house, with its agents spread far and wide, and its organisation thoroughly set up, can pit one small market against another, and so manipulate its dealings as to exploit the small seller in a variety of ways. Those that are connected with the big trades like cotton and seeds are sufficiently aware of this game. But in cotton competing interests are large, and the information, thanks to its well-laid organisation, relating to the marketing condition is easily accessible even in remote parts of the country. Quite different, however, is the state of affairs in the seeds trade.

THE REMEDY.

The only remedy for this exploitation is that there must be a well-organised bureau for disseminating the latest information in regard to the trade and prices, which would be easily available not only to small dealers, but also to cultivators in the villages. Such an organisation can benefit the cultivators, and the traders in a variety of ways. By means of a trained staff it can keep a close watch on the conditions of the world demand, can keep itself informed of the cultivation of similar crops in other countries, and can do a good deal of propaganda which would be useful to those engaged in this business.

Some of these functions which such a bureau would perform are at present discharged by various Government agencies. We have, for instance, in the Trade Journal, certain important facts with regard to the important crops in India and the Agricultural Departments in the various Provinces are doing some work to carry on propaganda. It may also be expected that the recently formed Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will devote some attention to it. However, the fact remains that these bodies are not the best means of disseminating information with regard to marketing and trade. That is the field for trade organisations, for the Chambers of Commerce in the country, and for Associations devoted to the promotion and growth of various trades. In cotton we find that the Indian Central Cotton Committee has taken up the matter of the study of marketing of cotton with very encouraging results.

WHAT A BUREAU CAN DO.

In the same way the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has made a special arrangement to publish a detailed statement of the import and export trade of Bombay, by means of a special staff. I believe, the Grain Merchants Association and the other bodies connected with seeds trade, would do well to take up the matter to carry on a thorough enquiry in the conditions affecting the whole grain and seeds trade, specially in the light of the new uses, for which the ever-increasing amount of seeds are produced every year. Such a Bureau, for instance, may well keep a watch on the cultivation of competing varieties of crops, or of attempts to raise similar crop in the other countries of the world. If a timely warning be issued, or an opportune hint given, the farmer may be saved from many an unforseen disappointment in his calculation. In the same way, if the trader also, be vouchsafed daily information in regard to the stocks and the takings of the oil-crushing industry, trading risks would greatly be rreduced.

EXPORT OF MOWRA SEEDS.

I will give only on instance of how this matter has been still neglected. Till recently India exported quite a large amount of Mowra seeds, which are almost a monopoly of

(Continued on page

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL.

PERSISTENCE OF GROSS RACIAL DISTINCTION.

(BY B. M. D.)

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations made or connived at by the British Government, in the legislative sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

BROKEN PLEDGE.

In the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, in the Legislative Assembly in 1923, Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal said:—

"I am extremely sorry that I cannot give them (the Committee to remove racial distinctions between Europeans and Indians in the administration of Criminal Justice) the credit of removing all racial distinctions in the administration of such justice as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in more than one of his speeches, and as it was resolved upon in the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the 15th September, 1921 and the instructions contained in the Home Department Resolution No. F-105, dated the 27th December, 1921. Rather, if I go into the question from the very earliest time, it appears that the lapse of time has strengthened the differences between the two communities. The despatch of 1833 of the Court of Directors directed the removal of all racial distinctions in the trial of Europeans and Indians. That was the mentality of the British nation and the British Government in 1833.

CHANGED MENTALITY.

Fifty years later, that is, in 1885, there was no unanimity on the part of the British people, or the British nation or the British Government to remove all those distinctions, but still there were, at that time, a few voices at least of the Englishmen for removing these distinctions, such as we find in the speeches of Mr. Ilbert and some of his colleagues in the Council of 1883. Now, after forty years more, so far as I have been able to see there is not a single European who would concede to the Indian an equal status. So, the things are going from bad to worse as time passes. In 1883 it was said that it was a compromise on which they were acting. The same story is repeated now that we are effecting a compromise, and at the same time it is stated that this is a long-standing exercise of rights on the part of Europeans which cannot be done away with at once but that it will be done away with gradually. I respectfully, submit that this was the very view which was taken in 1883 and that view has not changed. The bias, or what we may say, racial hatred continued just as it was in 1883, rather I should say it has grown stronger by lapse of time. If the matter is to be considered as a compromise we already have had a compromise in 1883, and there was no necessity of a second compromise after 40 years in 1923. We ought to have boldly decided whether the Indians and Europeans are to be treated on an equal footing and on equal considerations before courts of justice or not.

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

It is not a matter of compromise. It is a matter of our national self-respect. In admitting the Bill as presented, we are admitting that we are inferior to the Europeans, that the Europeans belong to a superior race and we belong to an inferior race, that we are a subject race and that Europeans are victors, that their civilisation is much higher than that of ours. Are we admitting this or are we having any regard for our national respect in admitting the Bill which has been presented? If the Home Member or any other Member can tell me that

(Continued on page

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Foiled.

The German Nationalists have been foiled in one of their pet schemes to persuade the masses that the present holders of political power in the Fatherland are betraying the interests of the country and embarking upon a policy devoid of self-respect in the anxiety to secure an understanding with France. The Bill against the Enslavement of the German Nation, or the "Liberty Bill", as the Hugenberg Press called it, had for its object the rejection of the Young Plan and a departure from the Briand-Stresemann policy of Franco-German reconciliation. Rejected by the Reichstag the measure was submitted to a referendum which requires that at least 20,000,000 must register their votes to get the measure through. It is a crushing defeat for Herr Hugenberg, the newspaper magnate who has financed the Nationalist agitation, and for the leaders of the Nationalist Party in the Reichstag, that this latest stunt of theirs has failed. Only about four millions voted for the Bill and the German Government has come out of the fray with increased prestige.

Wanted A "Wholesome Check".

At the prorogation of the Bikaner Legislative Council His Highness the Maharaja made one more important speech on the position of Indian States in the impending political reconstruction of India as a whole. The Maharaja of Bikaner is himself one of the most progressive rulers in India and is naturally anxious to maintain a high standard of rule in all the States and has often declared that whenever he speaks of the rights of the States he means not merely the rights of the Princes but of their subjects also. In his latest speech he frankly said: "A Prince who is a bad ruler is a grave menace not only to his State and subjects but also to his brother-Princes and the Indian States in general. For every such Prince does incalculable harm to his Order, and the sooner some wholesome check is put on the harmful activities of such a Ruler, the better for the Princes, the States and their subjects and all concerned." The question then arises how a wholesome check is best administered.

Sovereignty of the People.

Indians naturally do not relish checks from non-Indians, however high placed. They prefer mutual checks and balances, preventive and corrective; and that is precisely why the State subjects wish to share with the Rulers the responsibilities of administration. Perhaps the most significant part of the Maharaja's speech is the parenthetical clause in the following: "The Princes and their Governments are fighting for safeguarding the sovereignty and inherent and undisputed rights of the States—such sovereignty being shared by the people as well as by the Rulers of the States." We are happy to note that His Highness has so unequivocally endorsed the view that we have recently so often stressed with regard to the loose current talk about Sovereignty and Paramountcy that in the last analysis the people are the Sovereign and that whoever actually exercises the sovereign power does so only on trust. Now, if the people are inherently participants in the sovereignty along with the Rulers, let their share of sovereignty be made a reality. It is difficult indeed to reconcile the Maharaja's views about sovereignty with his dictum that the States' people are not entitled to be represented at the proposed Round Table Conference through their chosen leaders.

A Matter of Faith.

Niece: "Auntie, you remember old Mr. Pottinger who was ill?"

Aunt (a faith healer): "You mean, he fancied he was ill!"

Niece: "Oh, well now he fancies he's dead."

HAIL CHRISTMAS!

(By J.)

Hail Christmas happy time of mirth,
Time of goodwill upon the earth;
Men need thy chast'ning grace;
Grant us, O Lord, the strength of mind
To leave our singulr ways behind,
And righteousness embrace.

For evil thoughts that we have thought,
And evil deeds that we have wrought.
O God, do us forgive;
And may the light of understanding,
The goodness of our soul expanding,
Teach us in peace to live!

To make the earth a brighter spot,
To bring true love where love is not,
Strive we the best we can;
Let earnest prayers heav'nward rise
That man fail not to realize
The brotherhood of man.

Hail Christmas! glad the weary heart,
And let the bitterness depart
From stricken souls and sere;
Let Faith and Hope the fallen raise,
And may they march with upward gaze,
And feel His Presence near!

CHRISTMAS!

The Birthday Of Jesus Christ.

(BY S. GEORGE D'SOUZA.)

"We greet, happy day!
O golden day of "peace, goodwill to men!"
Brighten the darkness of our lonely way,
With light that shines and fadeth not again."
—(Richardson).

Christmas is regarded as the most sacred and greatest festival in the annals of Christian religion. It reminds us of the birth of Jesus Christ, and, all over the world, His birthday is celebrated with the utmost joy, because He brings to us a message of "redemption,, love, peace and goodwill."

JESU CHRISTUS NATUS EST.

Jesus Christ was born in a very humble and pitiable state. As Mary and Joseph, His Mother and foster-father, could not obtain lodging in any house at Bethlehem, they were compelled to seek shelter in a stable outside the city. In such an isolated stable, befriended by animals, Jesus Christ was born and was wrapped up in swaddling clothes:

Away in a manger no crib for bed,
The little Lord Jesus lay down His sweet head,
The stars in the bright sky looked down where He lay,
On little Lord Jesus asleep in the hay.

Immediately after His birth, there was a great joy in Heaven and the Angels were seen singing —"Jesus Christ is born! Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace to men of goodwill." People, shepherds and the Magi, or the Three Wise kings, hurried up to the spot where Jesus was born in order to adore the Promised Redeemer—

Cold on His cradle dewdrops are shining,
Low lies His head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore Him in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all.

WHO IS SANTA CLAUS?

Christmas is also the children's festival. The elders play the part of Santa Claus in distributing gifts to them. Saint Nicholas is the Santa Claus and Father Christmas,, who gave us an example of giving gifts. The legend has been told of how, on early Christmas morning, the kindly Saint Nicholas placed rich dowries of gold and jewels in the stockings of the pretty daughters of a poverty-stricken nobleman, so that they were able to marry and live happy everafter.

Christmas is the day of reconcilement, for on this natal day "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself. There would have been no need for Christ to come down upon the earth, but the world was perishing and humanity was on the verge of degeneration and "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have life everlasting."

CHRIST'S INFLUENCE ON HUMANITY.

He preached the wisest philosophy, established and revealed the Kingdom of God though the great power of His commanding voice and dominating personality. Wheresoever He went and came across human suffering, He paused to give it a heedful pity.

METHOD OF UNITING PEOPLE.

Christ primarily preached to the "common people" who heard Him gladly. He established the government of His religion and built church upon the rock of human fellowship, unity and co-operation. Like the twelve casual jurymen, He chose a dozen typical men, who, after His death, became His representatives to preach and convert the world.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.

Jesus died to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. He identified Himself with the will of God. Amidst the suffering,, agony and pain which accompanied His death, He did not discard His enemies, but prayed for them. He not only believed in the Brotherhood of man but was of the strong opinion that all men should be 'like unto Himself", as He and His father are one. We ask Him to comfort and console us, because we know that He, being the Man of Scrrows, was acquainted with grief. Those who have faith, hope and trust in Him have never failed to gain His mercy and grace. Let us then, on this natal day of our Lord and Master, ask Him to protect us from all evils and to give us necessary grace which will enable us to gain the eternal happiness of His Kingdom:

O Brother mine of birth Divine,
Upon this natal day of Thine,
Bear with our stress of happiness,
Nor count our reverence less,
Because with glee and jubilee,
Our hearts go singing up to Thee. (Riley).

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

(Continued on Page 8.)

spodhak leaders against Brahmans and nationalism in general. But generally speaking, the heart of the masses is sound. The pamphlets of Mr. Bapat are a treasure-house of village experiences and though what he has expressed is notihng compared with what he has not, nevertheless they are rich documents fo. guidance of those who mean to do solid work among the villages and the masses. He walked on foot for miles, over hill and dale, at night and at mid-day halted in the deserted huts, at some places ran serious risks to his life, but flinched not from the noble purpose he set before him.

LAND LEAGUE.

He has taken up again the work in the Talukas of Poona district. So far he has paid visits to about a score of villages and explained to them the principles and of the Land League. This question is vital to the villagers and hence he has decided to carry on the propaganda of mass-education with respect to the principles of land revenue and to the preparation of the agriculturists for the struggle that lies ahead early next year in view of the Land Revenue Bill which the Government may not think fit to introduce in the Council.

Small-Pox In Poona.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

The Cantonment is cleaner than that the city. We hear very little of small-pox in the Cantonment but such is not the case in the city. It is very sad report that the City of Poona is attacked by small-pox. Unfortunately 40 cases proved to be fatal up to 4th instant and upto 18th instant the epidemic spread to a greater part of the city and and the number of deaths increased to 72. Some parts in the city such as Shanwar, Bhawani and Kasba Peths appear to be bad and it is also reported that Budhwar and Sadasniv Peths have become a prey to this epidemic and some persons who were even vaccinated before were re-attacked in a mild way.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE CITY.

It would not be out of place to say that public health in the city is not so good as it is in the Cantonment. The city is not kept as clean as the Cantonment. There are no gutters 'while in the Cantonment each and every road and lane has gutters for dirty water to flow. Sanitation in the city is very defective.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

This body has been proved to be very useful. Women are being prepared for mid-wifery and other similar work. It is to be hoped that "depressed" classes as well as Muslim girls would be taken for training, it is very essential to take all classes of girls into this useful body.

MAHATMA OPENS LAJPATRAI HALL.

—:o:—

(Continued from page

the Congress week and relieve him of all anxiety on that score. Before, however, opening the Lajpatrai Hall which was built at a cost Rs. 17,000, Mahatmaji asked all to make contributions befitting the occasion. He deplored the fondness of the Punjabi women for foreign toilet. So long as India is not free no woman of India has the right," said Mahatmaji, "to wear any jewellery. Lalaji died for Swaraj and I wish we were to die for Swaraj." With these words Mahatmaji concluded his speech. As a result of the appeal money, watch and jewellery began pouring in from all sides.

After the anniversary function was over in the Golbagh, Mahatmaji went to Lalaji's place, unlocked the door and declared the Lajpatrai Hall which was newly built, open amid deafening cheers. Mahatmaji next hoisted the National Flag over the Hall.—Free Press.

—:o:—

National Flag Hoisting.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec 24.

Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary, of the Hindusthani Seva Dal has called upon all volunteers in all centres to observe the flag hoisting ceremony at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 29th instant the opening day of the Congress.—Free Press.

—:o:—

HINDU CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mr. Kelkar, President-elect, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Hindu Conference on arrival here was taken in procession.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO UNVEIL LAJPAT RAI'S STATUE

Government having agreed to grant the site in front of the Town Hall for the erection of Lala Lajpatrai's statue, President Patel will perform the unveiling ceremony during the Congress week.—A. P.

—:o:—

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's Arrival.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mr. S Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Hindustani Seva Dal is arriving at Lahore by the Frontier Mail at 9-30, to-night. He will be received at the station by the principal officers of the Dal and by Officials of the Reception Committee of the Dal. The All-India Volunteers Board of the Dal will meet at Lajpatrai Nagar at the camp of the Dal on the 25th inst., to consider the resolutions to be placed before the conference More than 30 volunteers of the Dal from different Provinces have already arrived and twenty more are expected in a day or two.—Free Press.

MR. RAMANAND CHATTEJEE

—:o:—

Rousing Reception At Lahore.

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, President of the All-India Theistic Conference, has arived this morning by the G.I.P. Mail at 8-30 and was given a rousing reception at the station. He is staying with Mr. S. N. Gupta, Principal of the Art School.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. SECRETARIAT.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The Office of the All-India Congress Committee has been opened at Lajpatrai Nagar. Mr. Raja Rao, with his staff has arrived this morning.—Free Press.

No More Reduction Of Loan Amounts.

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 24.

In addressing a vast gathering of workers of Jamshedpur last evening at L. Town Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose said that he met the General Manager and Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and they agreed to stop deducting of loan amounts equivalent to 1-1/2 months' wages advanced to them as per terms of settlement arrived at. He regretted the undesirable split in their ranks which hampered progress and exhorted them to strengthen their own Association and raise its status by united efforts. Mr. Naidu and others also addressed the gathering.—Free Press.

Britain's Commercial Secretaries At Moscow.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 23.

On resumption of the Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations, commercial secretaries of the first and third grades will be stationed at Moscow. Mr. Paton, the Consul in Formosa will be the First Secretary and Mr. Simmonds, Vice-Consul at Constanza, the Third Secretary.—Reuter.

"THE BOMBAY BAR COUNCIL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am afraid that in writing your editorial of the 4th instant on the subject "Government Law College", you, Mr. Editor, have unwittingly been guilty of the self-same charge you level against others, namely, the charge of having exercised authority in an arbitrary manner, in that, instead of confining your comments to the question of the opening up of the Government Law College to non-graduates reading for the Advocates Examination, you have "in an arbitrary manner" brought in the question of the independence of the Bombay Bar Council from the control or guidance of the Bombay High Court.

Not knowing the exact statutory relation between the High Court and the Bar Council, I do not wish to exercise my own right as a citizen in an arbitrary manner to venture any opinion I like, but I believe there is ample evidence to suppose that the Bar Council is as proud of its independence as you are of your own. There is one aspect of the matter which we are apt to lose sight of viz. that the Bar Council, as an institution, is barely a year old and should be held entitled to the prerogative of all infants and youngsters to make mistakes and to learn by mistakes and to be guided, if not controlled, by an outside body. An instance in point is that of the last Advocates Examination held by the Bombay Bar Council.

As has been publicly admitted by Principal Gharpure of the Poona Law College in his letter dated the 3rd. instant appearing on the editorial page of the "Times of India" dated the 6th instant under the heading "Advocates Classes", the mental equipment of the Matriculate-candidates (for whom the Advocates Examination is intended) is bound to be much inferior to that of the graduate-students reading for the LL.B. The matriculate-candidates had, in practice, no entry into the existing Law Colleges at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Such an eminent lawyer as the present Government Pleader, High Court, Mr. Shingne, has been known to have been taking all the trouble of going to Poona once a week in order to teach, as a labour of love, law to the graduate-students at the Poona Law College. That respected gentleman is one of the leading members of the Bombay Bar Council. Two other equally respected members of the Bombay Bar Council, namely, Mr. V. G. Dalvi and Mr. H. V. Divatia, have been teaching law to the graduate students at the Government Law College for some months now, I believe since 1928. This brings up the number of members of the Bar Council making their expert knowledge of law available to highly educated graduates to three. During all this period, not a single member of the Bar Council evidently took any personal share in the teaching of law to the matriculate-candidates studying for the Advocates Examination. The law colleges were shut to them just as the Hindu temples were closed to the so-called untouchables. They had to teach themselves, and you know what a task that implies.

The passing percentages as fixed by the Bombay University for the 2 LL.B. examinations are 33 per cent and 50 per cent and exemptions are allowed, in spite of the fact that all the LL.B. candidates are persons of high calibre who are taught by three highly qualified practising lawyer-members of the Bombay Bar Council.

In fixing 50 per cent in each paper and 60 per cent on the total as the passing percentages for these Advocates-candidates (who are mostly mere matriculates), in whose legal education neither the existing law colleges nor any members of the Bar Council had taken any part, matriculates who, orphan-like, had to teach what may be called the very maze of law to themselves chiefly unaided by expert guidance in the majority of cases, the Bombay Bar Council appear to have paid quite an undeserved compliment to the supposed superior intelligence, the supposed greater ability and the supposed quicker grasp of essentials which the matriculates are believed to have possessed as compared with the Grduaate-LL.B.-students taught by three members of the Bar Council itself. Briefly put, the Bombay Bar Council seem to have "arbitrarily" credited mere matriculates not taught by any of its members, with having had the ability to do very much better in law than well-trained graduates coached up by three of its own members in two of the 4 first-class colleges.

The climax is reached when Principal Gharpure, for whose own LL.B. students the passing percentages were only 33 per cent in each paper and 50 per cent on the total and for whom the University allowed liberal exemptions, evidently falls into a similar error of thinking mere matriculates to be far superior to graduates, and accepts the duties of an examiner in Hindu Law and Chairman of the Examiners Committee for the last Advocates Examination, which was meant for matriculates to whom his own college and the other existing colleges were a sealed book, although the passing percentages fixed were 50 per cent in each paper and 60 per cent on the total. What does 60 per cent on the total actually signify? It means that a candidate must, as a rule, obtain between 60 per cent and 70 per cent in almost every paper to make up for any deficiency between 50 per cent and 60 per cent in any of the papers. If the Bombay University does not consider such a feat to be generally possible even in the case of highly-trained graduate-LL.B. students who are taught by Principal Gharpure and three members of the Bar Council and if therefore that University fixes only 33 per cent in each paper and 50 per cent on the total, would you, Mr. Editor, with any claim to a sense of proportion, dare to even think of mere matriculates, untrained by any members of the Bar Council and shut out of the existing law colleges (including Principal Gharpure's own), being expected, in reason, to obtain such high percentages as 50 per cent in each paper and 60 per cent on the total as an actual fact? You would be a truly bold man if you were to do so.

If you are satisfied that the Bar Council acted in an arbitrary manner in adopting 50 per cent and 60 per cent as passing limits I ought, in fairness, to adopt a comparatively lower percentage and apply it to the 'last' Advocates Examination and then issue a supplementary list of passes, then stand up for this cause and do a great public service by editorially pleading the cause of those unfortunates who were plucked in the last Advocates Examination just as you pleaded for the perfect autonomy and independence of the Bar Council itself in your editorial on the 4th instant. "Never too late to mend" is the heading of one of your editorials this morning.—a good thing to be commended to the Bombay Bar Council.—Yours, etc.

R. V. K.

Decr. 12.

"A DESERTED VILLAGE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent visit of the Collector of Thana followed by one in the last week from his Deputy to the village of Khari in the North Salsette taluka of the district has much been appreciated by the village people who are all agriculturists. This village though hardly a mile and a half distant from the district place has long been an isolated and rather reputed one owing to the predominance of a few bad characters. The law-abiding bulk of the populace were ever anxious to see the sympathies of those responsible for law and order being aroused and in their attempts they were successful when a gang of notorious characters was transported for the murder of the then village Patel a few years back.

The ever-cherished desire for both social and moral improvement of the people is of late being much encouraged through the sympathies of a benevolent contractor from Bombay who is developing the village lands which were lying waste for more than two decades. Credit is due to the social service activities of some of the residents also. A primary school, an approach road and collection of funds on co-operative principles have been the outcome of these activities during the past two years. Within six months of its opening, the school has some 35 boys on its roll and if a trained and experienced teacher is made available the number will be doubled as the school-going village boys number more than 100. This will help the villagers in their endeavours to improve themselves.

The village people fervently hope that the sympathies of those entrusted with the administration of the district will continue to be always extended to them and that their grievances will be promptly redressed by the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

How To Get Back Lost Money.

(BY "PILOT")

Several race-goers who had visions of the Christmas turkey were foiled in their attempt to make money last week. Thursday's holiday fixture promises interesting racing and these hints if judiciously followed may enable backers to get back some of the lost money.

* * * *

SPLENDID made such a gallant attempt to win at his first essay that he is bound to be well fancied in the Prongs Plate, Division I. He should be troubling the judge if judiciously ridden.

MUJAMA'A must be making a bold attempt to hoist a winning flag in the cherry and black jacket.

* * * *

There has been no more unfortunate horse racing this season than YAFAR. I have great hopes that he will score in the second division of the Prongs Plate Nusserwanjee is turning out winners at the rate of one a week. NOBILITY will go all out to swell the genial Parsi's winning total.

* * * *

Several horses take the eye in Division III LE TOUQUET is in irresistible form and may just about do the trick again.

* * * *

I am told that Abrash is considerably fancied and backers will not forget that ARCADIA extinguished his chances by a slow get away last time out.

* * * *

BASATSKI may be better suited by the longer distance of the Lavington Handicap I should not leave him unbacked.

GLEN looks a certain winner here. Godfrey's luck is still streaky.

* * * *

Saifuldowla's class should enable him to win the Delhf Plate, unless of course, he is in reserve for better events later on in the season.

A probable upset here is PRINCE CHARLIE Malone's Chestnut was finishing stoutly when last engaged and it showng a relish for racing again.

* * * *

The big race should be keenly contested I shall attempt to name the winner by plumping for HIGHNESS.

* * * *

DE BEERS II only wanted a race and The Bence establishment is bound to trust the four years old to-morrow.

* * * *

BUSHY PARK must be thereabouts again. He missed a chance of picking up Rs. 15,000 a short while ago.

* * * *

A level lot of sprinters make the array for the Sandown Plate. The winner may come from any one of the following SPANISH WISH CO-RESPONDENT, TREYLON and TALES OF ESSEX. I have a decided preference for the first named.

* * * *

Remember GUINEA FLIGHT may upset all well lead plans.

* * * *

SANNAM will be hard tried to win the Ridge Plate and that he can cope with his task I have no doubt.

* * * *

JALMOOD must be in the fighting again and I have an idea SHEEMA will be a live factor at the finish.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Sixth Winter Meeting.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1928, once 7 lbs.; twice 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. 2-45 p.m.

October 8-13, Jurwa 8-13, Mahsub 8-10, Maroosh 8-10, Saukat 8-10, Nobility 8-6, Amanra 8-6, Yafar 8-6, Taj Bibi 8-4, Rolls Royce 8-3, Magnet 8-3, Come Along 8-2, Zaman 8-0, Lancia 7-2, Arkan 7-2.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class II. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1928, once 7 lbs.; twice 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. 3-15 p.m.

Zoolfakar 9-3, Palavi 9-3, Silver Dawn 9-3, Hashim 9-1, Sialkot 9-1, Kantaka 9-1, Le Touquet 9-1, Vita 8-11, Abrash 8-11, Arcadia 8-10, Money Maker 8-10, Comber 8-10, Plassey 8-10, Mohami 8-10, Ardahan 8-4, Grey Middleton 8-4.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a flat race after 1st January, 1929, and all horses in Classes III and IV.

3-45 p.m.

Chrysolite 9-10, Basatski 9-3, Chapatti 7-11, Ram 9-2, Glen 8-3, Pomme Anna 7-12, Knight's Cross 7-9, Italian Poet 7-7, Kilderkin 7-6, Fireaway 6-12.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

4-15 p.m.

Saifuldowla 9-3, Manji 8-13, Young Hilal 8-12, Prince Charlie 8-11, Orange Prince 8-5, Haboob 8-4, Lang 7-5, Daoud Beg 8-4, Warwick 8-3, Selman 8-2, White Gold 8-0.

THE PLANTATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

4-45 p.m.

Ian Ban 9-9, Thaxted 9-8, French Briar 9-7, Fordney 9-2, Well Copped 7-3, Bushy Park 8-8, Highness 8-6, Pandora's Box 7-1, William's Mount 8-1, De Beers II 7-11, Starboard 7-7.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

5-15 p.m.

Birdwood 9-4, Sermon 9-3, North-West Passage 9-0, Spanish Wish 8-13, Treylon 8-12, Tales of Essex 8-11, Co-respondent 8-10, Modesty 8-2, Guinea Flight 8-0, Wedding Day 7-8, Silver Charm 7-6, Pencedor 7-6, Four Square 7-4.

THE RIDGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

5-45 p.m.

Sheema 9-6, Jodi 9-0, Maharaja 8-3, Jalmood 8-7, Aasuf 8-6, Maneck Beg 8-6, Kadir Hajaz 8-4, Shamsuzzaman 8-0, Ballard 8-0, My Bow 7-6, Sannam 8-0, Bucknell 8-0, Dhidha'a 7-13, Adwan 7-12, Gosub 7-11, Noman 7-10, Red Prince 7-5, Khumayssa 7-4, Prince Edward 7-2.

CALCUTTA WOMAN ROBBED.

—:o:—

Dacoits Run Away In A Taxi.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Three men, believed to be Bengalis, who were armed with pistols, entered the room of a wealthy elderly woman named Ramoni Dasi in North Calcutta late last night by breaking open the door, seized some small booty and drove away with it in a taxi.

It is stated that one of them sat on her chest and another gagged her, while the third took possession of the little cash kept under the pillows.

While escaping they are alleged to have been joined by a fourth man. They twice fired at a police constable who chased them. The bullets, however, missed their mark.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF BANKING IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Convert Imperial Bank Into A Central Bank.

On Sunday Mr. O. S. Krishnamoorthy addresed a crowded audience under the auspices of Saraswat Brahmin Seva Sangha, Dadar on the subject of "Progress of Banking in India." Mr. Krishnamoorty observed that no progress in any direction would be considered safe unless and until the constitutional progress of country was strengthened in all directions. He said that the recent invitation extended to Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru by the Viceroy to discuss with them regarding the future of the country, and Mr. Benn's declaration in respect of the Round Table Conference with the Indian leaders of all shades of opinion was a happy agury towards attainment of the Dominion Status. There was already a committee enquiring into the Banking Condition of the country and its findings was eagerly awaited. The Currency and Credit Policy of the country was not run on the smooth lines of finance. There should be a Reserve Bank to control the currency and the Credit Policy of the Country. It was desirable to convert the Imperial Bank of India, into a Central Bank or float a new Central Bank for the above said purpose. At present the Imperial Bank of India was doing more commercial business which it should hand over to the existing Joint Stock Banks which were suffering from severe competition. The Exchange Banks who specialised Exchange business did not take any attention regarding the Banking conditions of the country, nor did they allow any credit facility to the merchants except for those who were exporters and importers. They should extend more credit facilities to the merchants and depositors alike.

JOINT STOCK COS.

In respect of Indian Joint Stock Banks, he said, there were very few bigger institutions like the Central Bank of India Bombay, Indian Bank Madras, Punjab National Bank Lahore, that could be mentioned as Banks in the real sense. Others were very small, not known beyond the locality in which they do business. If the Government encouraged the Indian Banks by allowing their deposits with them the public would surely recognise such institutions with greater force, and the constant attempt to withdraw funds for any slight rumour would surely disappear.

Regarding Co-operative Banks he said they were of recent growth and were doing very good business in the rural areas with small resources at their disposal. In the interests of Indian agriculturists he proposed that Central Mortgage Banks under the care of the Government should be established in all the Presidency towns, and the present co-operative banks should work as agents in the mofussil areas. There should be credit societies for purchasing stores for marketing the produce and other useful things which would keep the interference of middlemen. He proposed that Industrial Banks similar to that of German Banks should be established by the Government and they should be made to float industrial concerns so as to ensure confidence. Such concerns, after attaining the dividend-earning basis, should be offered to the public. There Industrial Bank should also be helped by Deposit Banks who should act as feeders to the industrial Banks in marketing the shares of industrial concerns.

INDIGENOUS BANKS.

Regarding the indigenous banks, they were not doing business in a national spirit. They charged their clients abnormal rates of interest which drove more or less the borrowers to insolvency on account of their inability to pay the usurious rates of interest charged by Indian Shylocks. He suggested that indigenous bankers who were doing business in Presidency Towns could form themselves into Joint Stock Companies and do discounting "Hoondi" business, like the London Discount Companies.

Other indigenous bankers should be made to register their names and they should be asked to publish a statement of their assets and liabilities at least once a year, so that the public could understand that their line of business was also safe and that they could deposit their funds with them.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Poona, Dec. 23.

The talk of village propaganda is heard with constantly increasing loudness. But actual work in that behalf is comparatively little. In Maharashtra, however, people have cause to be a little proud for what has so far been achieved. In the Satara district particularly, satisfactory work is being even now done. There is a small but well-knit group of national workers at Satara and is carrying on the work in a silent but very sure way. What work has been accomplished is to be seen in the small booklet in Marathi with the title "Pilgrimage of Villages." The message of the Congress is taken direct to the villages and their residents by one or two propagandists; their needs and grievances are taken cognizance of; they are taught lessons in sanitation in the principles of Gram Panchayat; and such other matters. Their complaints are noted for being forwarded to the local M.L.C. or any Government Officer-in-charge of the department to which that complaint may relate. Thus every method of being serviceable to the ryot is resorted to with all the necessary patience. Now the "Gram Seva Sangha" has taken up the work of organisation of the Bombay Presidency Land League. The survey of village after village is proposed to be undertaken and completed.

HEART-RENDING PICTURE.

Mr. S. V. Bapat, the assistant secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and he Tilak Memorial Trust and also editor of the three volumes of Lokamanya Tilak's Reminiscences, is also an indefatigable village propagandist. During the last three or four years, he has visited hundreds of villages and the Talukas of Maharashtra and has puolished in all five pamphlets detailing his experiences and his observations of the conditions as he found them in the several villages. The leaflets are an interesting literature. From out of them rises, in clear and sharp outline: the real picture of India, as she is. Chiefly he spoke to the villagers about land revenue, prohibition, co-operative societies, Swadeshi and boycott. He held discussions with them, tried to understand from them their point of view, explained to them any doubts they might bring forward, in brief, entered their very skin and spoke with them in the most friendly way. The picture he has drawn of villages is really heart-rending. The agriculturists are hopelessly poor, water is scarce, land revenue is unbearable, forest laws are very rigid, forest pigs destroy the crops and yet the people are not given licences to bear arms, diseases like cholera play havoc in some seasons for want of sanitation, the Panchavats are not worked well, the annewari of crops is partially done, the irrigation dues are exceedingly burdensome, and in this manner, he has summarised the thousand and one grievances under which the villagers have to meekly suffer.

Of course, in a few places he found the village-mind poisoned almost irrevocably by the Satya-

(Continued on page 7.)

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STATES PEOPLES AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

General Secretary's Statement.

The General Secretary, Indian States' Peoples' Conference has issued the followng statement to the press: It appears there is some misunderstanding and misapprehension regarding the demand of the people of the Indian States which, by the way, is wonderfully unanimous, united and country-wide, to be on the Round Table Conference as a matter of right if the latter at all comes into being. Although in spite of the fact that this demand of the people of the States is getting strong, and increasing support from our English friends, London correspondents of our foremost newspapers like the "Chronicle," the "Leader", and the "Indian Daily Mail" and a number of prominent public men and non-party newspapers, the Congress leaders and the Liberal stalwarts are maintaining mysterious silence on this point. It is felt from the recent utterances of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at Ahmedabad and at Bombay that the Congress leaders interpret wrongly and entertain wrong fears regarding this demand of the people of the states.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S STATEMENT.

The purport of the utterances of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is that the Congress represents the whole of India and it therefore represents the people of the States also. It is not therefore necessary for the people of the State to demand a separate representation on the Round Table Conference. On the contrary this sort of demand comes in the way of the united front that the Congress is presenting and is therefore undesirable.

MISREADING SITUATION.

I believe Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and those who thnk like him are completely misreading the whole situation. I can speak with confidence that the leading workers of the Indian States' peoples' Conference and movement are devoutly attached to the Congress as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or any of the sturdiest Congressman is. And the people of the States certainly do not demand separate representation in the Congress. That is not the question. The question is that of the representatives of the states?

WHO ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES?

In his announcement Lord Irwin has stated that the representatives of Indian States will be invited to the Conference. And when the people of the Indian States rightly interpreted that terms as including them by so united, unanimous and country-wide assertions to that effect as borne out by the statements and resolutions of almost all States' peoples' workers and organizations the Viceroy curiously enough authoritatively announces that the acknowledged rulers of the Indian states are the only persons to be invited to sit on the Round Table Conference. And this in spite of the assurance that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given to the people of India in his letter to Sir John Simon that the procedure that will permit free representation of all points of view would be adopted.

The question that arises after these two statements, therefore, is twofold and as follows:—

Are the acknowledged rulers of the Indian States the only persons who are the representatives of the States?

Is this the procedure that will permit free representation of all points of view?

The people of the Indian States want the leaders of British India in general and the Congress in particular to express their views on these two questions. Will they in all honesty and fairness to the seventy millions of their brethren do it? The people of the Indian States contend that they have constitutional and otherwise every right to be invited as representatives of Indian States in all deliberations and conferences discussing the future constitution of India as a whole. Without them the representation of the Indian States is surely incomplete. The princes are not the representatives of the States. If the words, justice, fairness and equity, mean anything in the representation of the Indian States the people must have their proper share. The people of the Indian States are demanding that, because they alone, not the princes constitute the States. The people of British India and the leaders of the Congress must support them and if the adoption of the procedure that will permit free representation of all points of view is sincerely meant, the Government must grant that demand.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS

I take this opportunity to appeal to the leaders of the Congress which undoubtedly speaks on behalf of the whole Indian Nation, including the seventy million of the Indian States to put their weight on our side. In fact they must do it as their duty towards us. So long as the people of the Indian states are not properly included there can be no real representation of the States so long as the States are not represented, There can be no real Round Table Conference for framing the future constitution of India as a whole. The people of the Indian States cannot conceive of any Round Table conference for such purposes without their being there as real representatives of the States, not the Princes alone. Mahatmaji and Motilalji must thrash this point out with Lord Irwin when they meet him on Monday next. The Congress must make this point the question of the representation of the people of the States, one of the conditions to be fulfilled before it can accept the invitation. This question is a very vital one concerning the rights of the people of the Indian States.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Finally to sum up who are the representatives of the Indian States? The princes alone? Are the rights of the seven crores to be ignored? Is this the way the Labour Government is arranging the procedure that will permit free representation of all points of view? Let the Labour Government Answer? Let the Congress answer? To quote from the latest statement of Mr. Benn: "Is argument really the winning card? Does he really mean it when he says that the conference is to be fully and fairly representative not of one section, but of all sections so that he may have there a real representation of the political opinion as it finds itself in India? Or is this all a great Imperial game to cajole the powerful and crush the weak.

MAHATMA'S HOLD ON GUJARAT YOUTH'S

Need For Constructive Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

The temperature has gone down a great deal in the course of this week. On Thursday we had showers of rain and monsoonish weather. This showed the beauty of our city in its true colours. The roads and streets were all full of mud and it was very difficult for pedestrians to go to their business. Very few were fortunate enough to go along without getting their clothes spotted with mud. The rain has been followed by a wave of severe cold and we are experiencing unprecedented cold for this time of the year.

The mortality figures have gone up to 246 showing an increase of 6 over last week's figures. Consumption was responsible for 14 deaths and small-pox for 22. It is feared that the mortality figures would go up still higher on account of the cold wave.

On Tuesday last there was an animated discussion on the insanitary conditions of the city and the way in which the Sanitary Committee and the Health Officer are doing their duties Some of the councillors spoke in strong terms against the work of Health Officer and condemned it outright while some remarks were passed against the Standing Committee as well. Dr. Jacob Solomon is a Secretary of the local Sanitary Association and he was keen about pointing out defects in the sanitation of the city in the past. It seems, however, that his enthusiasm has cooled down after he became the chairman of the Sanitary Committee in our Municipality. Dr. Hariprasad has been doing the work of removing dirt from the city and has removed tons of dirt and filth from various parts but his work can bear fruit only if people and our civic fathers and the health department of our municipality co-operate with him.

THE YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Presidency Youth Leagues' Conference and the Independence Conferennce held their sittings ond passed some important resolutions. There were certain marked features in these Conferences which deserve to be noticed even at this late hour. The Youths of Gujarat are anxious to work if they are shown the right direction and if their activities are not properly guided there is some danger of their going out of control. So far Gujarat is solidly by the side of Mahatmaji as was shown in the discussions on some important resolutions. The resolution for declaring independence as our goal was opposed in open conference and had it not been for the appeal of Mr. Nariman who said that Youth Leagues everywhere had passed such resolutions the amendment to put off this resolution would in all probability have been carried by a majority. The resolution to do away with khadar franchise from the Congress was thrown off by a large majority in spite of some vehement speeches against the franchise. The general attitude clearly showed that Mahatmaji has a firm hold on Gujarat and the youths of this province will stand by him in the struggle for Swarajya. Another indication was provided by comparative want of enthusiasm in the Independence Conference which met on Sunday and Monday last. There was a dispute about the election of the president and even after Mr. Jamnadas came up the Conference could not touch the Youths of this province. One resolution proposed by the local representative of the Associated Press was passed by a majority to boycott the "Times of India" and copies of the paper were burnt near the Conference pandal in dignaion.

WANTED WORK.

These conferences are good in their way but real advantage cannot be obtained unless our youths show their readiness to work. The programme of raising a volunteer corpse, of taking up sanitary work, of village work, of mass education as well as of adult education has been lying in abeyance and it is extremely desirable that our youths should take to their work seriously and take up some work in villages in holidays and vacations if not for all time.

The organ of the Independent Party of the Municipality which tried to criticise my remarks in the last week's issue has to grant my main arguments. It has to pass scathing remarks on the insanitary conditions of the city all round and it urges the necessity of drastic reforms. This shows that there is a concensus of opinion in matters of our municipality. This week's issue criticises the regime of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and points out that he failed because he could not put the machine of our municipal administration in order and as soon as his ginding hand was removed the whole machinary has been out of gear. No one can be so bold as to say that our municipal administration is all that can be desired but Mr. Vallabhbhai cannot be blamed for what he was unable to achieve. It is a well known fact that Mr. Bhagat interfered with the Engineering departmennt and when he tried to set at naught the authority of the president Mr. Vallabhbhai saw the mischief.

NEW MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

Our Municipal Board deserves to be congratulated on a resolution passed in its meeting on Friday. After working for a fairly long time without an engineer the Board has at last resolved to request Government to lend the services of Mr. Mullick as engineer on Rs. 1,500 plus. Motor allowance. Mr. Mullick has some knowledge of our water works and drainage system as he worked for some time as engineer some ten years back. Mr. Narmdashanker Mehta as Chairman of the Standing Committee proposed the resolution and although several amendments were brought forward fortunately for our city the proposal was passed by a large majority. Mr. Ramniklal proposed an amendment that Mr. Gore's name also should be included in the request to the Government but it was not palatable to a majority of councillors. Prof. Swaminarayan proposed an amendment to put off the question of appointment and to advertise for fresh applications this too was fortunately thrown off and the original proposal was carried. It had to be pointed out in the board that technically the engineer will have to work under the chief officer but now that there is a separate committee for public works it is hoped that the engineer will have no interference in his technical line. How for Mr. Mullick is allowed to carry on his work smoothly remains to be seen.

The Gujarat Vidyapith has arranged a programme of work beginning from the 11th of January ginning from the 11th of January. The annual Conversation, an exhibition, a conference of national institutions and of boarding houses are among the items fixed by the institution. Mahatma Gandhiji will take part in these functions.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 23.—The Lajpat Khadi Bandar, Hyderabad have organised khaddar exhibitions in Jacobabad and Shikarpur.

Rugby—Viscount Byng of Vimy passed a quiet day on Saturday and there was a distinct improvement in his condition on Saturday night.—B. O. W.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

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came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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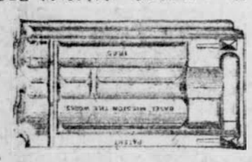

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What the People Say

AN ACT OF MERCY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read it in the newspapers that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has commuted the death sentence to one of transportation for life against one Kabul Momin, a Pathan moneylender who murdered in a cold-blooded manner one Gopal Raghunath Patwardhan, a young Brahamin from Karjat who, for some time, carried on propaganda against the hard-hearted and extortionate ways of Sawkars among the ryots of Kolaba District. The prosecution alleged that the murder was committed out of spite for the activities of the deceased and the accused proceeded to murder the deceased deliberately, after ascertaining his identity. The Sessions Judge at Thana found him guilty under Section 302 (murder) of the Indian Penal Code which was also the opinion of the jury which gave a divided verdict of 7 to 2. An appeal to the High Court only ended in confirmation of the sentence and it was published that the culprit was to be executed on the 16th December at 7 a.m. in the Thana jail.

He has, however, been saved from the gallows by the kind-heartedness of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Counsel for the accused had asked for the sentence of transportation for life instead of that of death, but that did not meet the ends of justice, both in the opinion of the Sessions Judge and the High Court.

Soon after the murder of this unfortunate Patwardhan, who had dedicated his life to the service of the poor people (ryots) of Kolaba District, a committee was formed to commemorate his memory in a fitting manner. The Committee included names of Mr. C. R. Shroff M. L. C., G. V. Salvekar, Proprietor, Sardar Griha, Bombay, Dr. V. K. Dongre, President Kolaba District Local Board, Mr. P. G. Mehta, Chairman, Kolaba District School Board, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. L. G. Patil, a non-Brahmin pleader of Alibag. Later, a Board of Trustees was appointed to administer what was called "Patwardhan Fund" which was to be utilised for providing education to the widow of the deceased, who is only 15 or 16 years of age and thus help her become economically independent. Patwardhan, it may be stated, was married only about a year ago. This Board of Trustees has for its Chairman Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., and Mr. R. N. Mandlik of Pen as Secretary. The other members are Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, N. R. Gunjal, M. J. Pendse, President, Alibag Municipality and J. V. Lele, a leading pleader of Alibag. In all Rs. 3000 is to be collected. Of this sum about Rs. 600 has already been acknowledged by the Secretary and this constitutes what was sent by people, from far and near, on their own initiative and perfectly voluntarily. The remaining sum is to be collected before the end of January and Mr. Purshotam Sadashiv Athavle who did splendid work in collecting the Raigarh Fund has been entrusted with the task.

If Kabul Momin deserved mercy, how much more is it deserved by the helples widow of Patwardhan? If his Excellency is moved, as he should be, to take suitable steps. I have no doubt, that he can easily outdo all the efforts of the Board of Trustees of the "Patwardhan Fund" and thus render his first merciful intervention all the more graceful by another, equally merciful.—Yours, etc.

T. V. PARVATE.

Wagle Building, Thakurdwar, Dec. 18.

NEW LAW OF SEDITION IN CUTCH STATE.

—:o:—

To, The Editor, of 'The Chronicle'

Sir, I should feel highly obliged if you will be good enough to find space for the following in your esteemed journal.

The State of Cutch which is situated in the Western most corner of the Bombay Presidency and which occupies the status of a first class State on this side of the Presidency, has effected a new departure in its legislation by putting on its statute book an enactment on the line of section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, and has thereby created a new offence of sedition which was hitherto unknown in that State. The text of the new section which is section 57-A in the Cutch State Penal Code, is not happily worded and is far from being a well-conceived piece of legislation. The gist of the offence in Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code is "bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government, Etc.," while the gist of the offence in the New Section 57-A. of the Cutch State Penal Code consists only in" creating in the mind of another ideas of disappointment or sorrow or indifference (be-dili) "towards the Cutch State or the State administration." The section thus goes far in advances of and is much wider than section 124-A. I. P. C. which it seeks to imitate. Such a piece of legislation in the hands of the State Police is likely to endanger the very essence of personal liberty in the State. The word disappointment or sorrow or indifferenec which is the only translation of "Bedili" is not the same as contempt or hatred or disaffection. Indifference to or want of feeling for the State may be created by anything said about or against the State administration and that is made an offence as obviously section 57-A. seeks to make! I submit, even the liberty of honest and unbiased criticism of the State or its administration which a citizen must possess and does possess in every modern State, is debarred and made an offence under this section. "Be-dili" is a word of Persian origin and only means want or absence of feeling or to be more exact want or absence of heartiness. And certainly a man's action may create or have the tendency to create want or absence of any feeling, good, bad or indifferent towards the State or State administration in the mind of another, but he cannot for that reason alone, be said to have created hatred or contempt or disaffection towards the State or its administration. It is one thing to ask a man to be indifferent to or disappointed of or to have nothing to do with a State or its Government; and quite a different thing to ask him or to induce him to entertain feeling of hatred or contempt or disaffection against it. While the latter may be an offence the former certainly cannot under any stretch of imagination be called an offence. It is to be hoped that the State authorities will reconsider this piece of their new legislation in view of what is stated above, and will atleast restrict the offence to the limitation prescribed in Section 124-A. of the Indian Penal Code.

Considering this legislation from the side of the State subjects, it is to be regretted that the State should have chosen to disfigure its statute book by this ill-timed enactment. The Cutch State could preserve its integrity or solidarity without any violation from its subjects for so many years: one would thereforre feel curious to know what has happened now or is likely to happen in near future that shauld induce the State to have recourse to this penicky legislation. The subjects of this State are so docile and faithful and loyalty-loving that there is hardly any occasion for a legislation like this. When there is an all-round cry for democracy and popular form of Government there could hardly be any defence for the Cutch State to shackle the personal liberty of free speech of its subjects by such a legislation. Let us wish wiser counsel still prevails over the State, and this new section does not long remain on the statute Book.—Yours, etc.,

G. S, DHOLAKIA,

Bombay Dec. 9.

SITE FOR AN AERODROME.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With some friends last week we went a-boating in the Malad Creek from Vesava Bunder. We enjoyed in some measure snipe-shooting in sedges a little west of the Daroli Hill. We had provided ourselves as well with the fishing-tackle and we did not know how hours flew. Towards evening we landed on a large vacant strip of land on the north of the Vesava Causeway.

Knowing full well that very soon an eligible site will be necessitated for the landing of air mails and passengers plying between Karachi and Bombay, we were much struck with the open nature of this long tract of land with all the amenities attached to it being utilised not only for sea-planes but likewise for civil or military aerodromes, mooring masts and landing places and other accessory buildings. We believed this site would do much better for an aerodrome site and in some respects superior to the Juhu flat which is obstructed by tall cocoanut palms which are likely to prove dangerous when high winds blow. Besides the Juhu site cannot be utilised for sea-planes.

I would therefore like to draw the attention of all those who intend to select a site not 3/4 mile removed from the Juhu Aerodrome and also of the Imperial Airways to have a careful survey of this open piece of land made and then decide.—Yours, etc.,

W. B. C.

"SCIENCE & RELIGION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It may interest Dr. D'Avoine and your readers to learn that, according o the Qur-an neither the flesh nor the blood of animals sacrificed on the day of what is popularly known as Bakri-Id reaches Allah but that what does reach Him "from you is your piety ("tatwa")".

Allah does not quite like his masterpiece—the man—to degrade himself into worshipping any animals or things which have been created or designed for his use or service in order that he may look up to or worship Him and Him alone.

I am one of those 'Mahomedans" who prefer to call themselves and to be referred to as "Muslims" of followers of the Path of Islam (obedience to God as enjoined by Him through His true word-bearers such Moses and Jesus and the last of them—Muhammed—may the choicest blessings of God be on him and his holy family!) and who believe in (1) the Unity of God, (2) Muhammed as the "last" word-bearer of God and (3) the Qur-an or "Koran" as the "last" word of God.—Yours, etc.,

MIYANBHAI.

P. S.—This whole letter is subject to "All Rights Reserved" of our "Ulema" to their monopoly of interpreting the Qur-an to the Muslims of their respective "firquahs" or spheres of influence (or of exploitation?) into which we Muslims are divided (and ruled?) by them.

"BRITISH FASCISTS".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article dated Sept. 7th which appeared in your issue of the 19th of that month, and I am desired to acquaint you with the actual position of Fascism in this country. The statement that the Imperial Fascist League is "by far numerically strong" is incorrect if it intended to convey a comparison with other Fascist bodies in this country. The British Fascists are the oldest, most numerous, and most powerful of such organizations in Britain. The British Fascists have no connection with any other body either here or abroad.

As the popular use of the word "Fascist" in this country is always taken to refer to British Fascist, on account of our being the most widely known Fascist body in the land, we wish to dissociate ourselves with the extremist tenets disseminated by the many insignificant group which proclaim their Fascism.

While standing in fearless and firm opposition to the Labour Government and its nationally destructive doctrines, we wish it to be quite clearly understood that we are most emphatically constitutionalists and are pledged to constitutional methods of achieving our purpose.

We do not wish to destroy the national system of Government, but to see it purified and efficiently functioning. We are an organization of loyal citizens pledged to defend the Throne and Empire, and we recognize no distinction of class at all. That is why the British Fascists are a democratic body, because they are open to membership of and loyal British subject who agrees with our objects.

We wish to uphold the high traditions of our nation, and to discharge to the full its international responsibilities as the guardian of developing races within the Empire; and at the same time we wish to defend our people at home from rotting with the canker of socialism. So we have organized a chain of Children's Clubs to fight the Socialist Sunday Schools. We mean our children to be as British as we are ourselves and not mere soulless lackeys of the Moscow Terrorists.—

I have the honour to be Sir.—Yours etc.,

The Press Correspondent.

BRITISH FASCISTS.

E. Indies Naval C-in-C. In Calcutta.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, called on His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson at Government House to-day and His Excellency the Governor returned the call on board the H. M. S. "Effingham".—A. P.

Fire In Jute Mill.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Damage estimated at over half a lakh of rupees was caused by a fire in the New Central Jute Mills, Howrah, this afternoon.—A. P.

Sjt. Kishanchand Chellaram, a Hyderabad (Sind) merchant has offered a donation of Rs. 50,000 to Bhaibund Vidya Mandal for opening a commercial school in Hyderabad.—Free Press.

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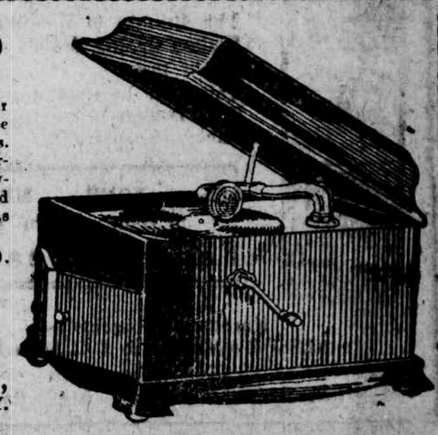

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THINK OF INDIA AND WORK FOR HER FREEDOM.

Mahomed Ali's Appeal For Unity.

(BY MAIL.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Maulana Mohammad Ali has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

The All-India Khilafat Conference meets at Lahore on 31st December and the 1st January and the Central Khilafat Committee and the subjects committee meet on the 28th and 30th December. As a retiring President of the Khilafat organisation I cordially invite not only Khilafat delegates from all provincial committees but every Mussalman interested in the affairs of the Muslim community and of the Indian nation. There is not the least doubt that we are approaching most critical times when the most far-reaching decisions will have to be taken affecting the destinies of Indian Mussalmans as well as the Indian nation and whether one is or is not politically minded he cannot escape the good or evil consequences of the decisions that are likely to be taken. I regret that I cannot comfort myself with any pleasant complasency with regard to the public activity of my own community at such a critical moment but if the Mussalmans have not been as active as they should have been their activity as a community has at least not been of the nature to make us ashamed of any public exhibition of narrow-mindedness.

TREATMENT BY MAJORITY COMMUNITY.

Time after time and from many quarters leading Mussalmans have appealed for an equitable adjustment of inter-communa differences which although it ha been far from a diplomatic mov in their game of politics, has a least convincingly illustrated their large-hearted patriotism After having been treated in the manner only too well-known b the majority community through out the year it would have bee only prudent for the Mussalman to wait for a change of heart in the community before addressing to it appeal after appeal for unity. Surely that community would obviously profit by unity a least just as much as any other In the words of a very distinguished friend which I heard only recently "The Round Table Conference in England would surely be, without an earlier Round Table Conference in India, a silly pantomime only ending in pandemonium." But now that so many appeals have already been made by my co-religionists for national unity at this crisis I add my own also and beg every son of the motherland to think of her present deplorable condition and work wholeheartedly for the attainment of freedom. Neither the convention held last year at Calcutta nor the Leaders' manifesto on the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy has ignored the existence of the British as a dominant factor in the political life in India. The Convention like the Conference at Lucknow that preceded it also recognised another dominant factor of our political life namely the vested interests of capitalists and owners of property no matter how it was acquired.

THE THREE FACTORS.

There are three other facts the existence of which has similarly to be recognised. One such fact is the existence of the Indian States. Another is the existence of Mussalmans who ruled this country for many centuries inspite of being like the British a minority but who unlike the British made India their home. The third factor is a community unfortunately as large as the Mussalmans themselves namely the so-called depressed classes which although numbered as part of the majority community of Hindus are even today regarded as untouchables and even unapproachable. Without adjusting the positions of these three factors also within the Indian nation what prospect is there of our convincing even the least imperialistic Britisher of the existence of an Indian nation demanding to be free. As my fellow countrymen are probably aware I address this appeal to them from a sick bed having lost three-quarters of the vision of one eye and 1/3 of the other as well and apprehending total blindness on account of Retnitis which is like Mineuritis and Albuminaria a still further development of the old malady of Diabetes.

TAKE TIDE AT FLOOD.

I am literally hanging both my feet in the frame and the Doctor severly warned me that unless I give up all public work he will not answer for my sight not even for my life. But there is as we must all know, a tide in the affairs of men which when taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Without being in any way transported by recent events into a fool's paradise I still feel convinced that such a tide in the affairs of men has at last come for India and if we do not take it at the flood those of us who stand out as leaders will themselves be swept away by that flood as feeble barriers serving no purpose at all. Inspite of my promise to the Doctor I shall proceed from Cawnpore after the Islamic Conference and the Ulemas meeting to Lahore to be ready if called upon to help in an equitable adjustment of inter-communal differences and it is in this spirit that I invite every Mussalman whether a communalist or a nationalist or both to come to Lahore and take part in the All-India Khilafat Conference.—A.P

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6.)

what has been held in the Bill as good for Indians has also been held as good for Europeans, I would accept it. If the punishment of whipping is suitable for Indians, why is it not also suitable for Europeans? If not, how can it be said that Indians and Europeans have been placed on the same footing. If whipping degenerates the spirit of Englishmen, it also degenerates the spirit and freedom of Indians. There is a Magistrate, call him a District Magistrate or a first class Magistrate specially empowered under section 30. He can pass a sentence of 7 years upon an Indian but he cannot pass a sentence of more than 2 years upon an European. Is the liberty and independence of the life of an European more valuable than that of an Indian? Either Sections 30 and 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code are to be repealed altogether and the same Magistrate should be given power to administer justice against Indians and against Europeans equally or there is no reason why the Magistrate if the accused is an Indian should have the power of imprisoning him for 7 years and if the accused is an European he should not imprison him for more than 2 years. The same is the case in smaller cases. If a second or third class Magistrate can be trusted to pass a sentence of imprisonment on an Indian, there is no reason why he should not try a case punishable with imprisonment in which an European is concerned.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

There are many other matters, but these are some of the instances in which Englishmen and Indians should be put on the same footing I am not claiming that the Indians should have a preferential right over Europeans. I am claiming that Indians and Europeans should be placed on the same footing at least before the sacred altar of courts of justice and that is the only way in which we can remove our differences. What will be the effect of this Bill? This Bill will rather perpetuate these differences. It has been stated that the Europeans have exercised these rights for the last hundred years and that they have made a great sacrifice of those rights but after a few years those rights will be still stronger and their sacrifices will be still greater. Are we going to perpetuate these rights for ever and are we going to be told always that it is a matter of compromise between the two communities and not a final settlement? No one ever said that it was a final settlement in 1883 and the same thing is repeated here. Whether this is due to the decision of the Secretary of State in Council or because the European communities cannot possibly give in, we are not to congratulate ourselves or the Committee in bringing about this compromise. I specially submit that this is not a matter of compromise and the matter ought to have been decided according to the principles of law and justice, according to what are the laws in other countries. I have not been able up to this time to know if there is any other civilised country in which the sons of the soil have been put under an inferior position to strangers or persons belonging to foreign countries."

(To Be Continued).

OILSEEDS TRADE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page. 6.)

India, but now there have been competing varieties of seeds found in Africa and China, which have all but displaced Mowra seed, from their important position in the country's exports. The same is likely to be the case with castor seeds, of which India is by far the largest producer. But now attempts are being made to raise the crop in Brazil and other countries with the result that a sudden development may bring about a total revolution in prices and the course of trade. One could give a number of instances of the different sorts of seeds which have been subjected to these fluctuations due to great changes in their cultivation and use. India, though she was vitally affected, did not take any step to meet the situation, and merrily drifted. The problems arising out of these circumstances are essentially the problems which require thorough investigations. The sooner they are taken up, the better it would be not only for the trader, but the cultivator also.

"BOMBAY SCORES AGAIN."

—:o:—

Inter-University Debate At Lucknow.

The Inter-University Debate, under the auspices of the Lucknow University Union was held at Lucknow on the 7th inst.

The subject to be debated was "In the opinion of this House India disapproves the Delhi manifesto issued by the Political Leaders regarding the declaration recently made by the Viceroy". From Bombay Mr. G. G. Shimoga represented the St. Xaviers College and Mr. B. L. Gadkari represented the Elphinstone College. Both the Bombay representatives debated under handicap they having no "Seconds" from their Colleges. Yet Mr. Gadkari of the Elphinstone College won a gold medal though the trophies went to the Allahabad and Cawnpore Universities.

The standard of debating of Bombay Colleges was considered to be very high

BHAVNAGAR.—A big swarm of locusts swept over the villages of Akhiol, Nari, Kamlej and Vartej causing slight damages to standing crops of wheat there. A strong gale, however, swept away the locusts.—A. P.

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PREPARE FOR GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD.

Subhas Chandra Bose On The "New" Programme.

ADDRESS TO MIDNAPUR YOUTHS.

MIDNAPUR, Dec. 23.

"The Youth Movement stands for the propagation of a newer and nobler ideal which will usher into existence a new social order, a new political structure and a new economic conception. The 'raison d'etre' of the youth movement is to be sought in a deep-seated discontent with the older institutions and their methods of work which have been given long enough trial and which have evidently failed to achieve what they set out to do. It has its roots in the irrepressible spirit of the youth to rebel against all the institutions that seek to perpetuate his bondage and in the right, as he claims it to be his, to shape against all the influences that tend to retard his development to the full stature of manhood.

THE RESURGENT YOUTH.

"The Youth were so long content to leave the elders in charge of the national movement for freedom but nothing tangible having materialised as yet as a result of their labours, the resurgent youth of the country have now shaken off their lethargy and are coming forward to take the responsibility of concluding the struggle for freedom in their own hands with the firm determination of bringing into being possible, a new heaven and a new earth." In these words did Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, put in a vigorous plea for the formation of youth organisations as separate entities, in the course of his presidential address at the Midnapur Youth Conference.

THE GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD.

Continuing, Sjt. Bose said: "After a most anxious deliberation during the last two years, I have come to the definite conclusion that the programme of work which was placed before the country in 1921 requires a new orientation as it is not sufficient to prepare our countrymen for the grim struggle that lies ahead. What is now wanted is a programme that will at once capture the imagination of the people and lead them on to make a determined stand for the cause of national freedom. But before we may have this new programme, we must have a new band of workers who will prepare the country for the coming change so that the new programme, if any when it comes, may be taken up in right earnest.

THE "NEW" PROGRAMME.

"I expect no measure of support for a programme like that from the leaders and workers who are just now in the forefront of the Congress movement. That is why I prefer not to disclose the outlines of a new programme which appeals to me. It is no use agitating for a new programme unless you have already in the field a fresh batch of workers to act up to it. It is with the object of creating such an ideal band of workers that I am devoting all my energies and it is with that end in view that I have tried to emphasize this point in my speeches from different platforms.

DUTY OF YOUTHS.

Concluding, Sjt. Bose said: "The ideal which I have steadily been working for and which I want the youth organisations to set before them is the absolute freedom for all from all forms of bondage, social, political and economic. Let the youths penetrate into the remotest corner of the country and carry the Gospel of freedom to the teeming millions of our inarticulate masses. It will be for those workers to make them realise what an inestimable boon real freedom will be to them so that they may with one voice demand full and complete national freedom.

Youth of the country will also have to deal a deathblow to the various social abuses and customs which have so long hampered the progress of our Motherland. Caste distinctions must be given the quietus once for all. Women-folk of our country must be given absolute equality of status with men and the entire structure of society should be reconstituted in such a way that every man may have full and free scope for his talents.—Free Press

EGYPTIAN POLICY. HENDERSON EXPLAINS

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(Continued from page 1.)

know Punjab could collect the amount; but it was a matter of regret that the province had failed in that respect so far and, therefore, he could say he did not gauge the attachment of the Punjabis to this institution and Lalaji. He exhorted the Punjabis to make up the amount during cupation of their capital, the present Government did not consider it right to continue the occupation for ten years, and had decided to terminate it when proper arrangements had been made for the troops to be located near the Canal—located there for the purpose of ensuring the defence of that vital artery of British Imperial communications. This would take from three to five years from the coming into operation of the Treaty that might result from these negotiations, because the Government had determined that the Egyptian Government should satisfy our military authorities as to the accommodation and amenities necessary for the comfort of our troops, and he thought that by the time its operation became practicable the part of ten years would have gone. The Government considered that it was impossible to keep a military force permanently in the capital of a country we desired to recognise as an independent sovereign power. It was still more difficult to defend such a position. The maintenance of the force was advocated, not as a means of protecting the Canal, but for preserving internal order in the country.

QUESTION IN SUDAN.

With regard to the Sudan, that question had been the subject of prolonged and anxious consideration. From the notes which accompanied the Government's proposals, it would be seen that the Government were prepared sympathetically to consider the proposals for the return to the Sudan of the Egyptian Battalion, simultaneously with the withdrawal of troops from Cairo. Viewing the position from the viewpoint of the interests of the Sudan, the Governor-General had expressed himself strongly in favour of the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian agreement, and was willing to agree to the return of Egyptian battalion to the Sudan. The Government were most unwilling to agree to anything which might in the slightest degree create a danger, however remote, of the recurrence of the deplorable events of 1924. They felt, however, that the conclusion of the Treaty would create an entirely new atmosphere and ensure that the relations between the two countries were inspired by a spirit of genuine co-operation. Mr. Henderson pointed out that para six of the present proposals, as distinct from the Sarwat Treaty, imposed a definite treaty obligation on Egypt to ensure the due discharge of responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt. He believed that his proposal was adequate, and if the treaty was observed in the spirit in which it had been conceived, he believed that it would be effective.

PURPOSE OF THE TREATY.

"We proceeded on the lines" said Mr. Henderson "that no agreement can be of permanent value unless credit is given to Egyptians for the desire to operate the agreement in the spirit in which its provisions have been conceived. Irritating restrictions calculated to arouse suspicions and which wound national susceptibilities have been removed." The purpose, so far as the British Government was concerned, added the Foreign Secretary was the establishment of firm and lasting frendship with the Egyptian people by the removal of those sources of suspicion which in the past had been the cause of so much damage to the interests of both people. The Government believed that it must regard the declaration of Egyptian independence of 1922 as having made a clean sweep of interference in the internal administration of Egypt. Such interference, in his judgment could only be maintained by force

VALUE OF FRIENDSHIP.

He believed that if the present proposals resulted in a treaty, they would open a happier chapter in the Anglo-Egyptian relations. It was his firm conviction that such a treaty, by obtaining for Great Britain the friendship and support of Egypt especially in times of difficulty and danger, would ensure the security of British Imperial communications far more effectively than an occupation, enforced in the teeth of the opposition of the Egyptian people. He believed that through the newly elected Government, Egypt would reciprocate the spirit of friendship and the faith which had been reposed in them in recent months by the representatives of this nation.—B. O. W.

DEMAND OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR BRAHMINS.

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TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 24.

The Trichinopoly District Second Brahmins Conference met yesterday at Kulitalai and passed resolutions demanding separate electorate for the Brahmin community and requesting the Viceroy to invite at least two Brahmin leaders to future conferences either in India or in England that may be called to consider the future constitution of India.—A. P

INDIAN AIR MAILS.

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KARACHI, Dec. 24.

The outward air mail left at 9-15 a.m. while the inward air mail is expected at 4 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

DEATH OF DAWAGER BEGUM OF CAMBAY

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BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

Death has occurred of Her Highness the Dawager Begum of Cambay at her Bombay residence at Warden Road after a prolonged illness. Her Highness leaves behind her two daughters, Begum Sadeq Sirah and Princess Nawab Begum.—A. P

PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

No Emergency To Need Reissue.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Thurtle asked whether it was proposed by the Government of India to continue the Public Safety Ordinance.

Mr. Benn in a written reply answered in the negative. He said, as he stated in the House on the 18th December, at the present moment the Governor-General did not consider there was the emergency necessitating the re-issue of the Ordinance.—Reuter.

Prof. Schueffner, Professor N. H. Swellengrebel Prof. M. Ciuca, Surgeon Louis Williams, Dr. S. de Buen, Dr. Peltier, Major G. Covell, Dr. Mrs. and Miss J. Munsiff, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim and Major and Mrs. L. A. P. Anderson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

THE ELECTION AND AFTER.

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State Of Parties In Egyptian Parliament.

CROWNING MAJORITY FOR WAFDISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Cairo.—The state of parties in the Egyptian General Elections is as follows: Wafdists 186; others 26. Second ballot will have to be held in 18 constituencies.—Reuter

ARREST AND RAIDS FOLLOW DELHI OUTRAGE.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

tion to promote that better understanding which we all desire to help to bring about".—Reuter.

Dr. Besant Horrified.

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

In an interview Dr. Besant expressed horror at the Viceregal train bomb outrage and declared that it must be the work of some enemy of India's freedom, since Lord Irwin and identified himself with the cause and was working with the greatest zeal for the success of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

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Burma Governor's Message To Viceroy.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

H. E. the Governor of Burma who is now at Mandalay on receipt of the news of the bomb outrage on the Viceregal special train telegraphed to the Viceroy as follows:—

"On behalf of the people of Burma I desire to express our abhorence of this morning's dastardly outrage and our sincere thankfulness at your Excellency's merciful escape".—A. P.

MOULVI MOHAMED YAKUB'S CONDEMNATION.

—:o:—

MORADABAD, Dec. 24.

In a statement to the press regarding the outrage on the Viceregal Special Moulvi Mohammad Yakub, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly says: The horrible and cowardly attempt on the noble life of a true friend of India like His Excellency Lord Irwin and his equally noble consort cannot be condemned in too strong a language. None can be a greater enemy of the Motherland than the perpetrators of this heinous crime whose cowardly action must embitter healthy atmosphere which His Excellency wanted to create. Lord Irwin is too noble to be influenced by an act like this. But I hope the Labour Government will not fail to make sure of their path before embarking on wild schemes.—A. P.

PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Commenting on the Delhi Bomb outrage, the "Englishman" states that the outrage is a reminder that revolutionary conspiracy is still alive and that there are sinister forces in the background, determined if they can, to wreck all prospects of a peaceful solution of India's critical constitutional and political problems.—A. P.

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Futility Of Bomb And Revolver.

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

"Liberty," Bengal Congress organ, says: "If our political experience during last quarter of a century has taught us anything it is the futility of the bomb and the revolver as weapons either of offensive or of defensive. No language can be too strong for condemning this dastardly outrage. What makes it specially revolting is that it should have been aimed at one who is undoubtedly a gentleman and man of honour, no matter what the value of his services to India may be. We have had occasions in the past to criticise his actions as the Viceroy, but we can hardly be blind to the fact that he is one of the very few Englishmen in India who are honestly desirous of bringing ever-widening gulf between England and India and one who, in spite of difficulties of his official position, has done his level best to rouse his countrymen to a sense of their duty towards this country.

"PATRIKA'S" COMMENT.

"Patrika" says: Such a murderous attack on anybody is worthy of severe condemnation but when the object of this outrage is a person like Lord Irwin whose sympathy and goodwill for the people of India have been already recognised even by his bitterest political opponents, the act deserves to be repudiated with all the emphasis one can command. It is to be hoped that he will not allow it to deflect him from Indian policy which he had already chalked out.—A.P.

"M. G." And The Bomb Incident.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the bomb outrage in no way affects the political issues now under examination and they remain as before. The paper rejoices at the fact that Lord Irwin, one of best friends of Indian freedom, is still there to play his supremely important part.—Reuter.

BRITISH OVERSEAS GARRISONS.

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No Reductions In Malta And Gibraltar.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.

In the House of Commons today recent reports of important reductions in British overseas garrisons was the subject of a question to which Mr. Shaw replied that no reduction of military garrisons in Malta and Gibraltar was contemplated.—Reuter.

Searches In Jamshedpur.

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JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 23.

In connection with the Natore mail van robbery the house of Digendra Chandra Sen was searched yesterday and certain letters and newspaper cuttings were seized. Sen searched the police officers before they entered his house and took down the numbers of the revolvers carried by them.—A. P.

Press Comments On Central Committee's Report.

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MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Commenting on the Central Committee's report the "Hindu" states that the general impresssion conveyed by the Report has only confirmed the decision of the Nationalists in India from the very outset, that Indian Self-Government will not be advanced by such Commissions producing a host of reports and minutes cutting right across one another. Yet it is a matter for satisfaction that amidst all the troubles and tribulations and amidst the diversity of opinion recorded in the report, there is to be found a surprising unanimity of Indian opinion in the conclusions arrived at on the main constitutional issue.

HOPES OF SOLUTION STILL.

The "Madras Mail" says that it despite their differences of views, the members could achieve a sufficient degree of unanimity to produce a report which all have signed, there is hope that the Round Table Conference yet to meet will be able to reach an agreed solution.

"Swarajya" considers the report to be only what might have been expected from a body which came to birth in the wake of gross betrayal of the Nation.

The "Swadesamitran" says that the report should prove of greater value to England than to India as indicating the minimum demand made even by an unrepresentative and reactionary Committee.—A. P.

WHY DELHI NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN ABRUPTLY.

Viceroy Unable To Give Definite Promise Of Dominion Status.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following official statement has been issued:

"H. E. the Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Patel, Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jinnah at Viceroy's House, New Delhi, this afternoon.

"The discussion was limited to the function of the proposed Conference in London. It was pointed out that any member of the Conference would be free to advocate any proposals and that any measure of unanimity at the Conference would necessarily carry weight with British opinion.

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEW.

On behalf of the Congress Party, the view was expressed that unless previous assurances were given by His Majesty's Government that the purpose of the Conference was to draft a scheme for Dominion Status which His Majesty's Government would undertake to support, there would be grave difficulty about Congress participation. His Excellency made it plain that the Conference was designed to elicit the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament and that it was impossible for him or for His Majesty's Government in any way to prejudge the action of the Conference or to restrict the liberty of Parliament.

The conversation then concluded".—A. P.

SIR DENYS BRAY'S REVIEW OF POLITICS.

Fighting "Tigers Of Press" With Bluff.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

A masterly review of politics as viewed by him during his long and distinguished career in India was given by Sir Denys Bray in responding to the toast of his name this evening at the farewell dinner given by the Chelmsford Club at Maiden's Hotel. Covers were laid for seventy, and distinguished among those present were Sir B. N. Mitra, who presided, Sir Muhamed Habibullah, Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir B. L. Mitter, Lady Mitter, Sir George and Lady Schuster, Sir John and Lady Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Howell. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, proposing the toast of Sir Denys and Lady Bray said: "Sir Denys is one of the foundation members of the Chelmsford Club and has done his best to promote the cardinal object of the club, namely to establish friendly relations between Europeans and Indians in this country. (Applause). For the last nine years he has been one of the most popular figures in the Assembly." To him Sir Denys had been a Guru in more matters than one. (Applause).

THE VIRTUE OF BLUFF.

Sir Denys Bray responding said that Sir B. N. Mitra had not attributed to him the virtue of modesty. It was this that enabled him to survive Viceroy after Viceroy, all of whom came to India with greater knowledge of foreign affairs than he possessed, and it was this that enabled him to orave generation after generation of the Viceroy's Council (laughter) and he who had to face the "brass hats" of Army Headquarters must himself have brass. It was not modesty but bluff which carried him through in his daily encounters with his old friend Mr. K. C. Roy and other "tigers of the press" (Laughter). Sir Denys Bray said that the times were changing and change was bringing back the time which their forefathers had and which his and his contemporaries had missed in their sheltered times, the spice of adventure, the touch of uncertainty and the fascination of the unknown. India was still in need of the generous and adventurous youth of England. Sir Denys then referred to his career in the Punjab the Frontier and Baluchistan, culminating in his appointment to the Foreign Office. He had served under several Viceroys from Lord Chelmsford to Lord Irwin. For the latter's preservation to-day from an insensate anarchical outrage, India and England, closer kint perhaps than ever before, offered their heartfelt thanks to Providence. (Applause).

MAKING OF HISTORY IN MODERN INDIA.

He had good luck in being present at the making of history in modern India. It was fashionable to belittle the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. What a change had occurred compared with the days when he wasted his time in the old Imperial Council a change not so much in its outer fashion but its whole inner spirit! The impatient hotheads, he would ask to learn from history, not of far off England, but the history they had been watching here, there and elsewhere in Asia itself. He continued: There is one political lesson my long work at the Foreign Office has seared across my brain. In the idea of complete independence as India's goal, there is in theory, no doubt something logical, and therefore superficially something most attractive even to a man like myself, but until the lamb and lion lie down together and the lion never opens its jaws except to recite the Kellogg Pact to an admiring lamb, complete independence is a mirage, a treacherous luring of India not towards some slough of despond but into the very pit of dissolution and destruction, the dissolution not of India's ancient culture for that is indestructable (applause) but dissolution and destruction of modern India's precious late-born, delicately nurtured barely adolescent nationality and political unity. (Applause). In the evolution of a greater India with in the Empire, my belief is unshakeable (applause) and if only commonplace commonsense is given fair play in England and in India alike, the prospect now lies bright for India to assume quite naturally and with the assurance of competence more and evermore of the rights and duties of full membership in the Commonwealth of Nations in which she has been adopted (prolonged applause).—A. P.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

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French Delegation.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Paris.—The Cabinet meeting today nominated following as delegates to the Naval Conference in London: M. Tardieu, M. Briand, M. Leygues and M. Pietri (members of Cabinet) and M. Fleuriau (Ambassador in London).—Reuter.

Patna, Dec. 23.—His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, accompanied by Lady Stephenson and Miss Stephenson left last night for Amba Icharwa in Monghyr District, where he will spend the Christmas. He will return to Patna on December 30th.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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